PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,626—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid Brand Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
28th Oct.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6525
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6525
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6525
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6525
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,835	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Etienne	30th Nov. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. 1905,
DUMBEA	8 918	Royer	9th Dec. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	30 Oct. 9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	31 Oct. 4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thurs.	2 Nov. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	27 Oct. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,893 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct),

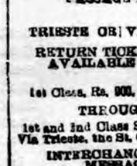
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
25th October, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. ,,
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,950	28th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6,095	25th Dec. ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 600, Saloon Rs. 300

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

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STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	28th Oct.

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Sassoon House 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 310
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 560.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	2nd	Nov.,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	6124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Sharfo Abrey	5100	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5001	23rd	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3060	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties ... from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties ... from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties ... ,,	2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners . ,,	1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties ... ,,	1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties ... ,,	1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest ... ,,	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold ... ,,	7 4

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

CREME DIVINE in Tins. It is a delicious CUSTARD ready for the Table.

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UNICUM (The Great stomach strengthening Agent.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur) A Tonic restorative for general debility.

VERMOUTH (French and Italian). CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTE, and MARSALA (Wines). CHERRY, and B.B. BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE, LENTILLES, DRY PEAS, WHITE and RED BEANS and fresh ITALIAN LEMONI.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, POURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars	1 12 ,,
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DESSERT CHOCOLATES

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UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

KIA valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & CO. Ltd., are now showing an Unparalleled collection of the Choicest Designs in

PEARL AND GEM SET JEWELLERY.

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DRESS TIARAS.
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DRESS RINGS.
DRESS NECK GUARDS.
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KNICKNACKS in a thousand Artistic forms.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THREE STAR

BRANDY.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

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Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

* DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWRIE, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "NIPPON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th October, 1905.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th October, 1905.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF BRIDGE COLUMNS OR CAST IRON SCRAP.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office at Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on November 6th, 1905, Tenders for the PURCHASE of the whole or any portion of CAST IRON SEGMENTS forming 20 columns or Bridge piers, 12 feet diar: at base and 6'-9" at top now lying at Colaba Wharf and Weighing 800 tons. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel, Bombay. The Segments will be found to be excellent C. I. scrap for Foundry purposes. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited if the Tenderer does not pay for and remove all the material for which his Tender has been accepted by December 15th, 1905.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 18th October, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 808 of 1904.

VALIVAHU, widow of VALLABHDAS VISRAM ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MANECKVAHU, widow heir and legal representative of NARANDAS CANJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in Vithalwadi Street in the lane of Vithoba's Temple, on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 196, New Survey No. 1472, Collector's Old No. 273, Collector's New No. , and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 111 but now under C ward No. 1743, Street No. 2423, Vithalwadi Street, and bounded on or towards the East by the said lane of Vithoba's Temple, on or towards the West by the property of Premji Mulji and Thackar Purshotam Visram on or towards the North by the said lane and partly by the house of Kandas Narandas and on or towards the South by the house of Thackar Dama Khetsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 91 Medows Street Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of October, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE. &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.

GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.

NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	.. from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.

Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA. Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES, please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA ON 26TH OCTOBER, 1905.

NOTICE of 24th October, 1905, is cancelled and as Friday and Saturday, 27th and 28th October, 1905, are Bank Holidays, the Down Lonavla Weekly Express Train from Bombay will run on THURSDAY, the 26th October, 1905, instead of Friday the 27th October, 1905.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th October, 1905.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WITH reference to the Notification dated 18th instant, NOTICE is hereby given that the MEASUREMENT of OIL CAKE (Lin) will be proceeded with in the Godowns of Messrs. Ball Brothers, M. Lane, Dana Bunder, (opposite the Prince's Dock), on TUESDAY, 31st October, 1905, at 11 a. m., when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary,

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 25th October, 1905.

I, MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI, Agent of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE that in consequence of the PURCHASE of the S. S. "CLAN SINCLAIR," by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., from The Clan Line Steamers Limited, a Joint Stock Company having their Registered Office in Glasgow, I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the said Steamship "Clan Sinclair" of Glasgow Official Number 98705, of Gross Tonnage 2361·02, Registered Tonnage 1872·78 tons, heretofore owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., for permission to change her name to "RAHMANI" and to have her Registered in the New Name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.

ANY OBJECTIONS to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within Seven Days from the appearance of this Advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this Twenty-sixth day of October, 1905.

MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI,
Agent, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of 12 per cent per annum, is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1905, and is payable on after the 26th day of October, 1905, at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, Opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 11th day of October, 1905, on presentation of Share-Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 25th October, 1905, both days, inclusive.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

Bombay, 11th October, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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DRY IMPERIAL

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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
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Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
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R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially Imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

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FRESH STOCK OF
"A 1" and "ELEPHANT" BRAND
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
AND
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
ALSO
Inner Tubes and Outer Covers
FOR
Motor-car Tyres of all Sizes
etc., etc., etc., etc.,

Our Goods challenge competition and are GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH

For prices etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS at POONA:
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
64, CIVIL LINES.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises. Dalal Lane, Fort.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

SPECIAL RARE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc., at a moderate rate. All articles fresh and hence customers will not have a bad bargain at Manockjee Patel's, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent-in-charge, European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient Opening New Stations. Also erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wants Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas, Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established, 1878.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, gives all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

PROFITABLE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. Rogers and Gallet Co.'s best assorted 3 bottle cases of Perfumes of the Butter Fly, Dragon Fly, Miss Flirt, Bouquet Chrysanthene at special challenge prices. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. Manockjee Patel, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply [illegible] care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD,
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and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
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ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.
Total Funds .....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

P. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Litho graphing neatly. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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A TEMPORARY CLERK on Rs. 70 per mensem for the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer VI (Poona) Division.

Applicants must have a good knowledge of correspondence work. Preference will be given to Clerk with previous experience in the Military Works Services or Public Works Department.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once. Applications with copies of Testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned.

J. DALLAS, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. C. R. E. VI Division, M.W.

FOR SALE

TONGA built by Stephens (cost Rs. 500). Pair BAY ARAB PONIES, 13·3, Perfect Match fast and showy (cost Rs. 1,000). HARNESS, by Dunnett. The whole turnout for sale for Rs. 1,000. Apply to

E. M. PRATT,
Club of Western India, Poona.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S. A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

TRAVELLERS.

LEATHER, CANVAS, and WOODEN TRUNKS; Suit and Dress Cases; Gladstone, etc., Bags; Soiled Linen Bags; Bed-Straps; Collar Boxes; etc., etc.: at MODERATE PRICES. Sound good articles.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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REAL GOOD BARGAINS.—To introduce our Goods, Puttee Gaiters, Rs. 7-8. Collar Boxes, from 3-8. Bed-Straps, from As. 12, Harness, from Rs. 32-8 &c &c.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.—Better or Cheaper at the price cannot be procured in Bombay. Please try a pair at Rs. 2 to 5.—J. OAKES & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once.

A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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	Rs.	A.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
French Test-papers, by R. B. Le Frangois ...	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths" by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	6
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavarrity ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0	8

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden.	Osaka,
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo,
San Francisco.	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Altart Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,590,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

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AMOY,	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA.	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST
USEFUL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
THE ART OF SUCCESS. By I. Sharper Knowlson	0 14
THE ART OF THINKING. By I. Sharper Knowlson	0 14
LETTERS THAT BRING BUSINESS. By the Author of "What a Business Man ought to know"	0 14
THE KING'S ENGLISH AND HOW TO WRITE it. By J. Baygott and A. J. Lawford Jones	1 5
POINT IN Punctuation or, How to Punctuate the King's English. By J. Baygott, and A. J. Lawford Jones	0 14
MANNERS AND RULES OF GOOD SOCIETY. By a Member of the Aristocracy	1 14
THE ART OF CONVERSING. By Aristocracy.	1 14
CORRECT GUIDE TO LETTER-WRITING. By Aristocracy	1 14
HOW AND WHAT TO DANCE. By W. Lamb	0 14
ETIQUETTE FOR WOMEN. By one of the Aristocracy	0 14
WHAT SHALL I SAY? A Guide to Letter Writing for Ladies	0 12
ENQUIRY WITHIN AND UPON EVERYTHING	1 14
THE PLEASANT ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY made Easy. By Camera	0 14
HOW TO TAKE AND FAKE PHOTOGRAPHS. By Clive Holland	0 12
THE CHAIRMAN'S HANDBOOK. By Sir R. F. D. Palgrave	1 8
THE CHAIRMAN'S GUIDE. By Henry FRITH	0 12

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION

The great Remedy for pain.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM Re 1.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

LIGHTER FARE LIGHTER CARE.

The Making of Tea Cakes, Scones, and Pastry becomes a simple and easy matter if

Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).

be used. Home made is better than shop made. 'Paisley Flour' has converted many to home-baking

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: ".....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
58, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 24.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£83 3-4	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£90 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 15-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 7-8	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	23 3-8	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	62 5-8	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20'46	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'86 3-4	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	4	per cent =	do
6 " " " ...	3 7-8	per cent =	— 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bill	4 3-8	per cent =	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	per cent =	do
Day to day loans	3 3-4	per cent =	do
7 day market loans	3 3-4	per cent =	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-4 Oct. sellers qu'et

METALS
Copper Braziers £80-10 0
Yellow metal 67-8
Bar Iron Belgian £5-6 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £12-5-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-7-6

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat nominal
Yellow Cawnpore nominal
Brown 38 1-4 O-N sellers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 39 O-N buyers firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Polamball.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed excited. East Indian quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales 10,000, Spot 5'77 plus 15. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for export 100. Imports 15,000. Futures closed excited.

Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5'74	5'75	5 78
+22	+22	+22
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5'81	5'83	5'85
+21	+21	+20
Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5'86	5'87	5'81
+20	+20	+20

Receipts at U S Ports..... 63,000
Do last year 97,103
Exports to Great Britain 12 0 0
Do. do Continent 9,000

N NEW YORK—

Spot	1'6"	+ 15
Futures, month of Dec	1 41	+ 12
Do do. March	10'68	+ 11

a Advanced owing to bullish crop estimates and to Southern Spinners said to be bidding more freely.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 9-16	+ 1-4
Futures, month of Jan	10'51	+ 14
Do. do. April	10'80	+ 14
Tone at close	steady	

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are all raised 1-16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th Oct. 1905:—

Cotton	3,312 bales.
Wheat	19,850 cwts.
Linseed	2,914 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	754 do
Gingellyseed	4,705 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	410 do
Castorseed	2,253 do
Rice	2,080 do
Myrabollams	918 do
Cottonseed	4,416 do
Mowrasseed	1 035 do
Gram	10 413 do
Jowar	1,245 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Coin, Rs. 4,50 00
Silver Bullion Rs. 98,853
Ex s. s. Tientsin from Australia

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	170 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	172 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	143 1-2
Shanghai 30 do. ...	200
Japan 30 do. ...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98 7
1st Settlement 1st November...	98 7
2nd do. 1st December.	18 7

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th Sept	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready native buyers	6	13	0
Forward Dec	7	3	0

RAPESEED,—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore Ready, ...	6	7	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm,

Ready	7	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	27	8	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm, but no business.

Howree Khandeish...	39	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	37	8	0
25 per cent do	36	8	0
50 per cent do	35	8	0

WHEAT—Tone firm,

White Delhi	4	15	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier,

Estimated	10,000 bales
Imports	33,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'77	5'68	5'72
—7	—7	—7
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5'74	5'75	5'78
—7	—7	—7
April-May	May-June.	June-July
5'79	5 80	5'81
—7	—7	—7

COTTON.—The cotton market is steady with a good enquiry from mills and exporters for ready, and forward deliveries. Closing quotations in the Suttah Bazaar are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good January Rs. 189
Broach M. G. Good March " 239 1/2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms) ... 201 193 ... Oct.25

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	excited
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowrungeer	4 23-32
The Manchester Market has been	strong
3 1/2 per cent Consols	83 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	28 7-8

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. John Haddon and Co., writing from London, on Oct 6, report as follows:—

Annatto Seed.—The market is firm, but quiet. Good bright seed is selling slowly at 6 1-2d. to 7d. per lb.

Brewaxx.—Market firm but quiet. Fair yellow Bombay sold at £6 2-0 good to fine yellow Calcutta £7-5 to £8-10 per cwt. Bleached Calcutta we quote at £7 to £7-5 per cwt.

Cardamoms.—Travancore-75 cases offered and 60 sold, bold medium pallish at 1-2, medium dullish at 11 1-2d. medium and smalls 9 1-2d. smalls 8d. splits 8d. to 8 1-2d per lb, seeds 6 1-2d. per lb.

Ginghons Bark. Cinchona Bark.—In the last sales there was rather a better demand, the unit limit closing at 1 1-16d 666 packages of East India were offered and 400 sold, Ledgeriana Chips 1 3-4d. to 5 5 3-4d, Branch 7-8d. to 2 5-8d. root 3 3-8d. to 4 3-8d. Brown chips 1 3-8 to 1 7-8d. Branch 1-3 8d. to 2 1-4d. root 2 7 8d. to 4 7-8d. red chips 1 1-2d. to 2 7-8d. root 2 3-8d. to 2 3-4d. per lb The shipments at Java during September were 1,245,000 Amsterdam lbs against 1,157,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 1,397,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1903. The total shipments for the first nine months are 11,341,560 Amsterdam lbs against 10,012,000 Amsterdam lbs last year; and 29,517,000 lbs in 1903.

Ginger.—The market is very dull. All interest seems to have dispersed. In sales the moderate supply of 121 cases. 31 baskets and 330 bags of Cochin and Calicut were offered and mostly bought in only 2 cases finding Buyers at 55 for good B Cut. There are fair quantities of Cochin Rough Washed offering privately at 20 without Buyers. To arrive a little trade has been done in Cochin Rough at 19 c.i.f. and D at 16 per cwt c.i.f foreign port. For the time being, however, arrival business is extremely difficult.

Hemp.—The sales this week totalled 1,190 bags of Manilla, of which 191 sold at £32-15 also at £31-5 to £34-5 c.i.f. 165 bales of Mauritius 129 sold at £27-10 to £32-5, 90 bales of Bombay 73 bales of Dawghuddy and 249 bags of African were bought in.

Sisal.—Of 225 bales of Indian offered, 143 sold at £17 to £20 10 per ton.

Istingles.—In the last sales at a decline in price there was a good demand. Bombay sold slowly, 379 packages offered and 74 sold Kurrachee leaf middling pallish at 2-2, dark and reddish 1-9 to 2-3 pickings 1-7. New tongue dark 1-9 pickings 1-2 to 1-4 old Tongue fair to good pale 2-4 to 2-10, dark 1-10. Purse low dark to fair pale 6d. to 1 5, bladder fair pallish 2-10, thin reddish 2-2 Floats fair 1-3, scraggy pieces dark 7d. to 10d.

Kapoc.—The market is firm, for good fair quality we are selling at 4 1-4d. and quote spot at 4 3-4d. to 5d. per lb.

Lemon grass oil.—The market is very quiet, the nominal value being 8d. per ounce.

Mace.—Market quiet. In sales this week 6 cases Penang offered but bought in at 1-4 for fair pale.

Nutmegs.—Also quiet. 10 cases and 2 bags Penang offered and 5 packages sold 92's. at 11d. and defective at 5d. to 5 3-4d. 68s. were taken out at 1-11, 81s. at 1-3, and 109s. at 10d.

Pepper. Black.—The market remains quiet. In sale this week there were 84 bags Singapore offered, but were bought in at 6d. for fair, also 100 bags Tellicherry at 6 1 8d. For arrival business has been done at 5-13 10d, Oct.-December shipment, and Jan-March at 5 9-16d.

White pepper.—The market remains unchanged. In Action there were 172 bags fair to good Singapore offered but were taken out at 8 1-2 to 9 1-4d, also 30 bags Penang at 8d. Sales have been made of October-December shipment for Singapore at 7.11-16d. c, i. f. delivered weights.

Rubber.—The market for Fine hard Para has become easier We quote on the spot 5 5 1-2 per lb. In last weeks sales there were 104 packages of Ceylon offered which mostly sold at rather easier rates, except for scrap which was dearer. Fine Pale biscuits sold at 5-2 1-4, good scrap slightly mixed 5-1, sceets rather dark 6-1, Ceara biscuits 6, mixed pale and dark Para biscuits 5-2, pale scrap 5 4 1 2, fair brown scrap 5, dark scrap slightly heated 5 3 1-2.

Senna.—In last week's sales there were about 1,000 bales of Tinnivelly offered and sold as follows:—Small to medium at 1d, to 2 3-4d, one lot sold at 3d pods at 1d, to 1 1-2d.

M. O. P. Shells.—In last weeks sales there were 9250 packages of Bombay of which only 80 sold at previous rates, thin medium 85, chicken, 82-6 to 85, Oyster 60 to 65, grubby pickings fair good heavy 20 to 55, broken pieces 50.

Tamarinds.—In last sales there were 100 barrels, of East Indian offered, but bought in at 8d. for Calcutta middling to fine black not stony 7 to 8, Madras stony and inferior 3-6 to 4-6 per cwt.

Tortoiseshell.—In the last sales there were large supplies offered which met with a good demand, high prices at previous Auctions being maintained. Of Zanzibar and Bombay there were offered 1,936 lbs, and sold. Medium to bold heavy reddish 23-6 to 28, small to bold dark 18 to 21-6, pickings slight defective 12-6 to 20, and rough scabby and defective 3 to 9, hoof 8 to 9-1, and yellow belly at 13-6 to 14 per lb,

Tea.—The quantity of of Indian Tea offered in this week's sales totalled 41,530 packages, of which 4'500 were from S. India. As anticipated the tone had improved, and with good competition for all descriptions prices were decidedly better, particularly was there request for the useful kinds of common grades. The best averages were:—Dharjeeling Phugu I Estate 1-10, Lagir Estate 1-5 1-2 Mineral Spring Estate 1-1 1-4, Travancore-Gundumally Estate 7 3-4d, Munsar Estate 7d, Sevenmally Estate 7d, Oachar and Sylhet-Kanny hatti Estate 7 1-2d. and Chandpore Co, 7d.

WORKERS WITH SORE HANDS.

A HARDWARE BROKER'S ECZEMA CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

Eczema often breaks out in the hands of those whose work causes them to handle rough, irritating, or dirty articles. Striking evidence of Zam-Buk's curative power is furnished by the experience of Mr. Henry Kendrick, of 60, 61, 62 and 63, Lower Tower Street. Birmingham, who is a well-known general dealer. Mr. Kendrich is constantly handling copper, brass, and iron-ware, and as a result got a breaking-out on his hands which spread and troubled him for twelve years. He told his story to a "Sunday Echo's," representative as follows:—"The eruptions spread to the wrists, and then came out on my forehead and down my back. They were dry and burning, and I thought the itching sensation would drive me mad. A local doctor gave me medicine for eczema, and said I was never to wet the places not even to wash myself! For two years I suffered martyrdom without relief, and began to get quite run down and weak. After that time the sores would occasionally show a slight improvement, but always in the spring and autumn they would be at their worst. I next went to the skin Hospital here for about three months, but after consuming a great quantity of their medicine, and smothering myself with ointment, I had gained but very little relief. I began to think there could be no cure for it. I was next recommended to give a trial to a local chemist whose ointment was spoken most highly of, and I used a lot of it. It certainly gave me slight relief, but it made no sign of curing me. I was in despair, and I began to find that people did not like my appearance, One day I read how Zam-Buk cures eczema and other skin diseases, and I thought I would give it a trial. I purchased a box, and began to rub it into the affected parts. I felt great relief from the first applications. The itching and burning began to disappear, and this allowed me to enjoy some refreshing sleep a luxury that had not been mine for some years. Of course, I continued with the use of Zam-Buk, as I was convinced that I was obtaining more benefit from its use than I had done from all the doctors' medicines and hospitals, and chemists' ointments that I had been trying for so many years. By the time I had used the contents of the first box I was wonderfully improved in appearance. My hands, wrists, neck forehead, head and back were getting quite clear, and after due perseverance the eczema was quite cleared from me. I shall always praise Zam-Buk for what it has for me, and shall always be pleased to answer personally or by letter any one desirous of information."

Zam-Buk is a powerful remedy for sore hands, eczema, disfiguring spots, encrustations, scabs, obstinate sores, running wounds, inflammation, peeling or sealing skin, scurvy, sore backs, bad legs, diseased ankles, erysipelas, piles psoriasis, scalp diseases, barber's rash, abscessss, boils, ringworm, chafed skins, sunburn, nettle-rash, heat spots freckles, blisters, stiffness, &c.

Zam-Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors or may be had from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Rs. 1/2 per box. Family size (containing nearly four times the quantity) Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Stand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk the great healing balm. Write address clearly,

"Bombay Gazette," 26th October, 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—FULLARTON—October 24, at Glasgow by the Revd J T Graham, Church of Scotland, Govan, A G Watson, Inspector of Branches, Bank of Bombay, to Mary Wallace, younger daughter of David Fullarton, Esq, 1 ark Gate, Troon, Ayrshire,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKENEY—October 10, at Kalacherra, Cachar, the wife of H B Blakeney, of a daughter.

BROUCKE—October 17, at Simla, the wife of W W Broucke, of a son.

THOMAS—October 4, at Longsight, Mussoorie, to Mr and Mrs W J Thomas (nee Latimer) of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—BURNS—October 20, in St Mary's Church, Fort S George, Madras, by the Archdeacon of Madras, George Augustus Arthur Wright, Chaplain of Calicut, to Jean Neilson Burns, eldest daughter to J B Burns, Esq. of Rugeley, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

CHANDLER—October 17, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of heart disease, Frederick J Chandler of Messrs James Simpson & Co., Ld, aged 35 years.

COUNSELL—October 20, at 9, Park Lane, Calcutta, James Ariel Counsell, late Head Accountant and afterwards Assistant Collector, Customs Department, Calcutta, of heart failure, aged 81 years.

HOOLEY—October 15, at Jubbulpore, C P, Edward Samuel, the dearly loved son of Edward W Hooley, aged 3 years and nine months.

MARTIN—October 16, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, of pneumonia, Cyril Stanley William, the dearly beloved son of Mr and Mrs G W K Martin, of Shahjehanpur.

FOR

WEAKENED HAIR.

IF your Hair has become thin and weak, and bald spots are beginning to show, a systematic use of

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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

will very quickly improve it. The Douche will increase the growth, impart a considerably improved appearance to the hair, and will make it soft and silky.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53 m. Sun sets 5h. 30 m. High water, 9-23m., 10-54. Low water, 3-12m., 3-44 p.

Arrival of the Chiefs of Porebunder, Gondal and Rajpipla, Grant Road station, 7-15 a. m. (R. T.)

High Court: Appellate Side, vacation sittings, 11 a. m.

Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m.

ANNUAL FAIR.—The annual Sidi Fair will be held at Lower Mahim, to-day and to-morrow.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Babu Subhana, aged 22, a mason, was working on a scaffolding on Monday, when he lost his balance and fell from a height of thirty feet, sustaining serious injuries. He was removed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital where he subsequently died.

FATALITY AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Mirabai, a Hindu woman, residing with her husband on the fourth floor of a house in Bhendy Bazaar, while attempting to hang clothes on a line over the verandah railings on Tuesday lost her balance and fell on to the road from a height of forty-five feet. She was killed on the spot.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours:—

March	Viscount Nelson ..... W Zehle
Overture	Regina ..... G T Balfour
Valse	Love and Life in Vienna ..... K Komzate
Selection	The Cherry Girl ..... Ivan Cary
Cake Walk	Hot Stuff ..... J Archie Dix
Valse	Spanish Maiden ..... J Gomez
Polka	La Pompadour ..... J Riviere
March	Austria ..... Jho Nowainy

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Batln. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music commencing at 5-30 p.m., to day:—

Characteristic Piece	A Mill in the Black Forest ..... Grey
Overture	Hungarian ..... Keler Be'a
Selection	Romeo E Giulietta ..... Gounod
Valse	Andalusische Leobistraume ..... Freedemann
Selection	A Country Girl ..... Cary'l
Galop	Champgne ..... Schirbel

FOND OF TINS OF FISH.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Dracup acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Fred. Mitchell aged 30, was charged with theft, as a servant from the s. s. Aske Hall, of eighteen tins of fish, valued Rs. 18 belonging to the ship. It appeared that, on the 23rd inst., eighteen tins of fish were missing from the store room of the ship, which was then lying in the Prince's Dock. The matter was reported to the Captain, who ordered the forecastle to be searched. Just as the search was about to be made, the accused was seen to throw overboard a tin similar to the missing tins. In the search two tins of fish were found in the accused's trunk. Accused said he had bought the tins. He was subsequently made over to the police, and undertook to point out the shop from which he had bought the tins, but failed to do so. He was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, concluded the case in which Luxmon Govind, a Hindu, charged Bhaghirati, a Hindu woman, and Sambhu Vittoo Parulkar and Mahadu Kurlekar, the first named with committing bigamy and the other two with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. The complainant in his evidence stated that he was a sawyer by profession and resided at Ratnagiri. The first accused who was his wife, was enticed away from him about four months ago and brought to Bombay. She was kept at Sewri, and on the 10th June last she was married to the second accused (Sambhu Vittu) through the intervention of the third accused (Mahadu) despite the fact that both the men were aware that the first accused was a married woman. The accused was committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, concluded the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Nolan charged Ramprasad Raghanands, a Pardeshi, with attempting to murder a woman named Luxmibai by stabbing her on several parts of her body with a penknife. The evidence went to show that the woman was the kept mistress of the accused for several years till about six months ago when she left his protection and went to reside with her son in a chawl in Sussex Road. On the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, she was walking along the Byculla Bridge, in company with her daughter when she was accosted by the accused who asked her to return to him. She, however, declined to do so and walked away. Accused followed her and on nearing Shepherd Road he rushed up to the woman and stabbed her at the back of the neck and other parts of the body, and then ran away. He was chased by some passers-by and arrested. After recording all the evidence in the case, his Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

THE perpetrator of the horrible murder in Falkland Road, of the Marwari woman named Kupubai, whose body was found in a locked box on Sunday evening, under circumstances already published, has been traced to the person of one Hari Narayen Raghunath, a native of Ujjein, aged about thirty. The man came to Bombay about a fortnight ago, during the Dussera holiday, and had ever since been residing with his

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EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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BREEK'S MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGHIRI HILLS, SOUTH INDIA.

AFTER many changes, the above School, in the healthiest Hill Station of South India comes entirely under Government management, and will begin work as a High Class School for Europeans only on January 1st, 1906. A trained and competent English Graduate is being specially brought out as Headmaster. Arrangements will be made for taking Boarders.

Enquiries should be addressed for the present to

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MADRAS.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1905.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNDER the guise of an article on "India and the Imperial Control," Mr. E. John Solano publishes a severe criticism of the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Mr. Solano's qualifications to sit in the judgment seat are not perhaps of the greatest. He sneers at Mr. Brodrick because he knows nothing of India at first hand, but he does not set forth the source of his own acquaintance. Presumably he considers it enough that he has written as much and as strongly as most people whose delight it is to pose as authorities on Indian affairs, not omitting those of Tibet. Capacity, he tells us by way of preface, is "not an essential quality for a British Minister. On the contrary the proof of incapacity helps rather than hinders a Cabinet career." Of course, this is a playful misstatement and as such it would be generally regarded, were it not that, letting his pen run loosely in his fingers, he adds: "It is a canon of Cabinet construction, both in the imperial and the insular political parties, that the failure and proved ineptitude of a man is to be taken by his colleagues as befitting him at once for promotion to a wider sphere of mischief. To have worn the fool's cap in the War Office is especially valuable." Mr. Brodrick is not and never was remarkable for incapacity. When he stepped straight from the presidential chair of the Oxford Union, to the House of Commons he applied himself with assiduity to the study of politics and was complimented by Mr. Gladstone as one of the few members who had mastered the intricacies of his Irish Land Bill. It was he who "fired the cordite mine and blew up the Rosebery Government" and he has done good service in various offices since then. Doubtless, he has made mistakes, one of them being in sanctioning the partition of Bengal, but it has appeared with great clearness that this was a sop to Cerberus to prevent his further barking over another matter. But to deny Mr. Brodrick's claim to ability is to forfeit right to patient hearing. Yet, says Mr. Solano, Mr. Brodrick's incapacity to deal with a problem affecting half a million of men in England—together with the War Stores Scandal—resulted in his promotion to the control of problems affecting three million men in India.

This is typical of the methods resorted to by the party politician at home. Column upon column of word-twisting is being uttered all over the provinces just now, and a fair sample of the lack of sobriety which characterises the speeches addressed to the least intelligent of the free and independent electors is furnished by Mr. Solano, when he writes: "The results of this idiotic system of administration, which rewards failure with increased responsibility are reflected in the mischief and mismanagement which have arrested the developments of progress in India." With regard to Tibet he would have us believe that fear of Russia led Mr. Brodrick to interfere with the settlement, and, says he, there was nothing in the situation from first to last, that ordinary official routine—courteous if cumbrous—could not have concluded so as to preserve the prestige of both the Viceroy and the nation. But, he proceeds, "the Secretary of State impressed his individuality upon it at the cost of the prestige of both. Without the slightest necessity, that intelligence can discover, he introduced the drill-sergeant into his communications with the Viceroy in a note of aggression and offence. And in his unjust and reiterated censure of the British envoy for using his proper discretion—and for not carrying out orders sent to him too late—and finally by his practical surrender of the sole substantial point of the Tibetan War—the occupation of the Chumbi valley—by which in addition he made the British envoy eat his words, Mr. Brodrick has acted to the prejudice of his country to an extent which only those in touch with Asia can fully appreciate"! Whatever we may think, and have said on the subject of Mr. Brodrick's action regarding the settlement in Tibet, we cannot accept Mr. Solano's version of what actually took place. We cannot ackowledge him as one who is in remarkably close touch with Asia and certainly we must refuse to attribute to Mr. Brodrick wholly and solely either the credit or the blame for what was done, and to admit that Mr. Brodrick in this, or in any other respect, has acted to the prejudice of his country, that is, if by his country Mr. Solano means England and not India.

Upon the principles affected in the recent Curzon-Kitchener controversy we need not read Mr. Solano. Whichever side we are on is immaterial. We find Mr. Brodrick is the culprit. "Two skilled experts—of statecraft and of war—have advised the nation, each in his province, as to matters essential for its welfare and security. The advice of neither of them has been taken. With regard to the military reforms, Lord Kitchener, the experienced soldier is overruled—upon matters of crucial principle—by Mr. Brodrick, who has proved his incompetence with regard to this subject. While in regard to the Government of India, Lord Curzon, the experienced statesman, is overruled—also upon matters of crucial principle in regard to policy and constitution—by a Secretary of State, who is ignorant of India and its conditions." It is well that we are told who is really at the bottom of all this mischief and more. Does it not enlighten the reader to find that the Secretary of State has stultified all that the nation spent its blood and treasure to obtain, that as regards the problems of administration, the decision of the Government and the conduct of the Secretary of State constitute wholly needless breaches of essential principles of the constitution and Government of India as well as of the Viceroy's policy, the true significance of which is to be measured not by the arguments of Mr. Brodrick, but by their effect upon the native mind in India? Even yet, we have not reached the height and front of his offending. The administrative machine has been dislocated and given over to friction. The man in control of it has been deprived of both advice respecting technical matters of vital importance and of full control of the subordinate officer in charge of them." He has permitted the military caste to shake free. He has niggled in London over his checks upon the Indian Government and has destroyed an essential factor and first principle of good government and peace in India through the prestige and authority of the King's representative—"an imbecile act" whose "consequences and perils are exemplified in the agitation concerning the partition of Bengal." Need we dabble further in the crimes with which Mr. Brodrick is charged? Would it not have been enough to try him on three counts and let the others go by? For most people, yes, but Mr. Solano will have the full tale of them. Yet Mr. Brodrick still lives and still holds office.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN BOMBAY.

THE report of the progress of the Archæological Survey of Western India during the past year is one of remarkable enterprise and is astonishing as a record of the enormous amount of work done. The taking of 188 photographs and the making of copies of 170 inscriptions is in itself a large work, but its magnitude increase when it is remembered that each of these was taken only after much searching and work in other directions. The monuments are divided into three classes for conservative purposes :—(1) Those which from their present condition and historical or archæological value ought to be maintained in permanently good repair; (2) Those which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls and the like; (3) Those monuments which from their advanced state of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve. The first two classes are further divided into those in the possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation, and those in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals. During the monsoon the head-quarters staff was engaged on the work entailed upon them, now that a museum has been added to the office. The work consisted to a great extent of making plaster casts of inscriptions and carved stone work, paper moulds for which had previously been brought in from the districts. At the request of Government greater attention is being paid to the making and preservation of drawings than has been the case in former years. The work of Mr. Bhandarkar, who took 156 negatives is especially worthy of mention, seeing that it is only a year since he took up photography, but his notes and photographs will enable the office to compile very complete and accurate lists of remains in Rajputana. Much of the most interesting matter is contained in small paragraphs in the report. Thus, in view of the very few occasions on which anyone outside the department gives any active help in its work, it is gratifying to find that a Jemadar at Khajaraha had on his own initiative made repeated efforts to secure copies of inscriptions. Conservation in the Bombay Presidency absorbed Rs 50,334 made up of Rs. 24,740 from Provincial Revenue, Rs. 6,714 from Jami' Masjid Funds, Ahmedabad, and Rs. 18,879 from Imperial Revenues.

The bulk of the work in the Presidency consisted of minor repairs. One of the most important works was the repair done to the cornice of the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur. Considerable work was also carried out at Dada Harir's mosque and tombs, while the work at the Jami' Masjid which has been going on since 1901 was finished last year, although further work is under consideration for a future time when it is hoped to be able to restore the "Shaking Minarets." Dealing with the subject of the treatment of new work Mr. Cousens, Superintendent of the Survey, says. "There is a matter which is constantly coming to the fore in connection with new work and repairs, and that is the staining of the surface of such work to harmonise with the surrounding old work. Some persons have taken exception to this practice, but, I must say, I am wholly in favour of it They say, let the work weather to the tint of the old, forgetting that the present surface colour is the result of hundreds of years of weathering. Are we, in the mean time, to have these conspicuous patches always staring at us from various points on the face of a building, its whole beauty being marred by them? In Ahmedabad, for instance, the original white sandstone is now black, or a very dark grey. The new sandstone, where it has been used, is perfectly white, and the appearance is that of new pillars, capitals, or "kanguras," as the case may be, formed in pure white plaster. Where these have been successfully stained it is impossible, except upon a very close examination indeed, to tell the new from the old, and the eye is in no way offended. Plaster upon domes and roofs should also be toned down in colour, for, in this position, it is supremely offensive. In some of the repairs of years ago this was common enough, and we yet have a few remains of it in the shape of great white patches, or wriggling lines crawling up the domes in the track of old cracks. Again, it is no use producing a patch of perfectly uniform tint, for that is almost as conspicuous as the white plaster, however near the tint may be. It is necessary to vary it with a good deal of irregularity such as is caused by natural weathering." This is a controversial matter which is hardly ever likely to be settled, but those who are opposed to the practice may take comfort in the fact that the work is carried out with so much care and consideration.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

MR. H. W. NEVINSON contributes an interesting series of articles on "The Slave Trade of to-day." He finds in Portuguese West Africa that outside the towns the whole system of labour is, as a rule, based on slavery. At least half the population, he estimates, live under some form of slavery—family slavery, general slavery, or plantation slavery. He quotes the market prices of slaves. A man slave may be bought for about £20 (with a reduction to £18, apparently, if a quantity is taken), a woman for £15, a boy for about £10. The slaves are sometimes kindly treated, sometimes ill. An Englishman who had been offered forty slaves at £18 a head last autumn bought a little girl from a Portuguese woman out of sheer pity for her sufferings; a few months ago an American saw a woman with a full load on her head and a baby on her back dragged along with a rope by a big native, himself the slave of a Portuguese trader. But the case against slavery does not rest on ill-treatment, nor is it suggested for a moment that the Portuguese are more deficient in ordinary human kindness than the colonists of other countries in Africa. As Mr. Nevinson says, custom puts us all to sleep. Slavery is illegal in the Portuguese Colony as in others, and yet every one in Angola is so accustomed to it that hardly anybody considers it strange. Contracted or indentured labour is the formulary used for putting conscience to sleep in Portuguese as in other parts of Africa. If that formulary does not succeed the troubled conscience is soothed by some such reflection as that without slavery the country would remain savage and undeveloped, which is a round about way of saying that it pays.

THE Prince of Wales, during his stay at Quetta in March, will receive visits from the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Beyla. Their Royal Highnesses will visit New Chaman on the 15th March.

A BUSY day was spent at Dehra Dun on Tuesday by the Viceroy who accompanied by Lady Curzon inspected the Imperial Cadet Corps.

SERIOUS rioting, caused by the heavy tax on Argentine cattle, has taken place at Santiago. Many have been killed and wounded.

THE King has decided to confer the Order of the Garter on the Mikado and a date will be fixed later for Prince Arthur of Connaught to visit Japan and make the investiture.

THE State of Russia grows daily worst. Strikes have suspended the traffic on all the railways feeding St. Petersburg. Matters are equally bad in other parts of the country and martial law is considered imminent.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir O'Moore Creagh has resumed command of the Mhow Division on return from leave.

THE 1st Battalion of the West Riding Regiment is expected to arrive at Calcutta, on 3rd proximo, en route to Siliguri.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander R. D. C. Brownlow sailed yesterday for Mangalore and Calicut.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander C. J. Sinclair, sailed yesterday for Bushire via Bunder Abbas.

His Excellency Lord Ampthill left Ootacamund on tour on Monday. Before leaving his Excellency bade farewell to the Station.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Miller Pachmarhi left yesterday and arrive at Nagpur, travelling via Jubbulpore, on the 27th instant.

IT is understood that Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, will visit Agra to take leave of the Viceroy during his Excellency's stay there next month.

CAPTAIN C. J. L. GILSON, Notts and Derby Regiment, the officer who behaved so gallantly at Vlakfontein, in the Boer War, and where he was wounded by four bullets, has been transferred from the 1st Battalion at Singapore to the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot.

THE Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has, declined to issue licenses for such games as French Croquet, Race games, Lotteries, and Fish Ponds at the forthcoming People's Fair on the maidan. Several applications were received, but they were all rejected.

SPECIAL enquiries have been instituted by the Quartermaster-General's Department regarding accommodation for officers in stations where more troops are to be placed. Colonel Thornhill, Inspecting Officer of Cantonments, has proceeded to Dehra Dun in connection with the housing of the 9th Gurkha Rifles.

DURING the next fiscal year the Japanese Government have decided to establish a Japanese-Chinese Bank; to erect a number of Museums at various important foreign marts; to enlarge the Kobe and Yokohama Customs Houses; to establish a Commercial and Industrial Commissioners office, and to complete the elevated railway in Tokio.

WHEN the workmen employed by the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburg received their three weeks' wages lately, the paymaster paid out £400,000. This, it is believed, represents the biggest pay-roll in the history of an American industrial concern. It includes pay for extra work to the amount of £100,000.

THE Bengali newspapers use quaint phrases at times and the Partition agitation has been fruitful of them. Thus the "Bengalee" solemnly warns the Government not to interfere with students who agitate because "there comes a time in the life of public movements when persecution stiffens the gristles of infancy into the bones of manhood."

IT is melancholy, says the "Pioneer," that the setting in of the pleasant Indian cold weather, which this year has been doubly looked forward to as a season of enjoyment and festivity, has also be signalised by preparations for the sad work of famine relief. The report of a public meeting at Ajmere is probably the forerunner of many others of the kind elsewhere. The district has suffered from an almost continues run of bad season for the last twelve years or more. The occasional breaks in its adversity have never been sufficient to enable it to regain its former level, especially in the matter of water supply; and now the unkindness of the past monsoon has brought it so low that the question of relief has to be faced before the rainy season, according to the calendar, is well over. In famine, as Sir Antony Macdonnell has said, everything depends on being ahead of the situation, and one must congratulate the officials and citizens on commencing to organise their efforts so early in the day. But the account given to the meeting by Captain Minchin, the Assistant Commissioner, of the state of the country is most serious, and it is disheartening to think that not Ajmere only but a large part of Rajputana is face to face with the gloomy prospect for a struggle for existence, constantly growing more acute, until more than half of next year has expired.

A BY-PATH OF SPORT.

If it be true that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives, it is safe to say that nine-tenths of shore-going folk do not know what the small yachtsman does afloat.

And yet, around our coasts, almost wherever there is the smallest harbour, there will be found at least a few hardy cruisers who live regularly one or two days, if not more, a week on their little craft.

The natural inference would be that each of these scattered units would form a centre whence some interest in his sport might radiate. But such is not the case—as a rule not even his immediate family have more than the vaguest idea of how the small cruiserman spends his time.

The pity of it is, too, that his sport is the finest in the world for a young man, and the qualities it brings out are the very ones which have made the nation what it is, and of which we degenerates are reaping the benefit at the present day. You meet the "single-hander" ashore, say, at a social gathering; if he is the real article, the man who sails alone for the pleasure of doing so, he does not fill the eye like his neighbour, the well-groomed habitue of drawing-rooms. He generally stoops a little, and shows a marked preference for backgrounds; is taciturn, especially in the presence of the opposite sex, while his hands (the true index of a gentleman forsooth?) hang loosely from his wrists: hard, big-jointed broken-nailed, and knotty. He does not show to advantage beside his sleek companions, yet that man has more nerve, skill, and endurance than any footballer or cricketer that ever earned the applause of watching crowd. Think of the staying powers required to make a two-days passage not well off the land where things are easier by reason of sea-room but in narrow of coastal waters, where every faculty may be trained to the uttermost for hours together—where one pair of hands has to do everything, where meals are random [snatches and sleep] a minus quantity.

There is no gallery here to play to and no one to cheer him as he unobtrusively makes his port, neither does he wish it; and perhaps this accounts for the lack of interest shown in small cruising as a sport.

The fatuous questions he hears ashore are an index of how little is known of his doings. Ladies ask with a curious mixture of facetious contempt, how he manages his cooking, and laugh at his ideas of cleanliness; yet, for plain dishes, many men could put a professional cook to shame, working, too, with a tithe of the conveniences; while a boat owned by one whohas a pride in his ship, is kept more spotlessly clean than many a house ashore.

This must be so, by reason of the smallness of space for two or three people in the ten-tonner; scrupulous attention to corners, untiring elbow-grease and iron rules of orderliness are the only roads to comfort and well-being.

Outsiders have so little conception of life on a bona-fide cruising yacht of the size mentioned above that some details of the daily round may be of interest.

The average small cruiser has generally below decks a cabin and forecastle, communicating by a sliding door, the former perhaps ten feet by eight, and five to six feet high, containing a fore-and-aft seat each side, forming a bed at night, lockers wherever there there is room for them, and a shelf or two: the latter a triangular space some eight or nine feet long, four to five feet high. Here will be a folding canvas stretcher slung from one side of the vessel, and also the cooking arrangements. The utilisation of space in a well-designed cruiser is little short of marvellous, being far too intricate to explain in details, besides being not understanded of the people. Suffice it to say that an adaptation of the methods used for space-saving would go far to solve the problem of housing for the poor, the bedsitting-room clerk, and the sufferer from want of room ashore, generally.

Think of it—within the dimensions given above (and they are a generous estimate), two or three persons will live, eat, cook, wash, and sleep, keep their food, clothes, all gear, for the boat herself, and be healthy and happy for weeks together.

The general idea, as expressed in the question, whatever do you find to do all day? is indeed a fallacy. The shrill rasp of an alarm clock begins the day at 6 a. m. and is the signal for a general turn out. The pure, fresh, strong air is streaming in through the open cabin door six inches from our faces while two steps and a jump take us overboard with a train of bubbles into invigorating salt water. Hoisting ourselves aboard there is a pint of fresh water for each for sponging down. No more; for it is a precious commodity, and this is an ample allowance when one has learned the way to use it.

Dressing is not a lengthy process—flannel shirt and trousers, with a jersey or two, more or less, according to the season is the sum total and now every minute is precious. The cook goes below, and soon a pleasant sound of frying, together with a fragrant blue smoke, arises from the fore-hatch to greet the expectant nose of the deck-hand, who has been hauling all blankets outside to air.

If he has a minute or two to spare he will always find some end of rope that requires splicing or seizing (i. e. tying to prevent fraying) or a bare spot asking for a touch of paint for yacht is a complicated machine of many strains and chafes which deteriorates more rapidly than anything ashore and which needs a constant eye and unremitting toil to keep in good condition.

Presently, however, comes a welcome shout of Grub's ready! and we sit down to breakfast. This is a real meal, not a jaded duty as it too often is ashore, for early rising and a swim have given us an appetite; while the knowledge that our next meal may be many hours away stimulates us to lay a good foundation for the day.

Washing up is the most unpleasant business of all duties afloat, but with an application of newspaper, followed by plenty of soap-extract and a little fresh water, it can be reduced to a minimum.

Then plates and dishes are stowed away in their appointed places, blankets are brought down from the deck and put away, and, lastly, five minutes hard labour sees all cabin paint-work rubbed over with a wet cloth, and floor washed clean fore and aft. Work being finished for the time below we must away on deck, for tide is running and fifty miles lie between us and our next port. The chain comes in with a rattle and a grind, until a cry of Hove shot! gives the signal to turn our attention elsewhere. Click, click, click! say the blocks as the big mainsail climbs the mast, a last strenous heave breaks the anchor out of the ground, a subtle change comes over the motion of the vessel, and to the tune of "All away!" in accents of relief, one of us jumps aft to the tiller, while the other straightens his back before heaving in the slack of the cable, and getting the anchor stowed on deck.

A whole gymnasium-full of energy has been compressed into the last ten minutes, and we settle down for the long day's spell of the sailing.

Now, according to landsmen's ideas based on short trips in hired craft or visits to big boats at anchor, there should be nothing to do but to sit on a cushioned seat and kill time with a pipe or book. Such, however, is far from the case in reality. Alternate tricks at the helm must be taken, for just how wearying a two or three hours' steady gaze at a compass may be only those who have done it can know. Decks must be washed and scrubbed, too, and brass-work cleaned while, also; for the fickleness of English climate, black clouds are banking up to unmistakably of squalls and rain.

We struggle into oilskins and sou'-boots while there is time, and wait what may betide, for this sport, above all others, entails upon its votaries that they must at all times be prepared for, and equal to, Nature in any one of her varying moods. The wind has died away and big drops fall in the lowering silence. We may not, however, sit still, for mindful of the old sea couplet:

When the rain's before the wind—
Topsail sheets and halliards mind

we use the opportunity to reef down—short but heavy work.

Then suddenly, with a whistle, the wind is upon us. Down goes the rail into a frothing smother to leeward, and our little vessel begins in earnest her battle home to port against an ever-increasing wind and sea. At last, having seen all snug aloft and below there is rest for one of us, until the pangs of appetite begin to make themselves felt.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE RUSSIAN STRIKES

MARTIAL LAW IMMINENT.

Railways at a Standstill.

ST. PETERSBURG CUT OFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Eight thousand railway men met at St. Petersburg and decided on a general strike to-day.

All the railways serving St. Petersburg and the Vistula railroads struck at midnight last night.

The railway strike at Moscow has spread in every direction involving a dozen principal towns.

Thirty-six thousand workmen at the Lodz factories struck yesterday.

The strike is of a political character.

Martial law is imminent.

A deputation of railway men waited on Count de Witte declaring that the only remedy for the present situation is political liberty and convocation of the Duma elected by direct universal suffrage. Enough blood has already been shed in Manchuria and the cities of Russia.

The Social Democrats' Congress at Moscow decided to form local clubs and committees throughout the Empire for the purpose of united action.

LATER.

St. Petersburg is now completely cut off except by telegraph.

The British Ambassador is unable to leave for his holiday.

The gravity of the situation is hourly asserting itself.

The whole state of the municipal organisations is dislocated by the wide ramifications of the strike movement which, it is believed, largely owes its origin to the intensity of the discontent regarding the inadequacy of the proposed reforms.

Count de Witte in replying to the deputation of railway men which waited upon him admitted the justice of some of their demands, while others were absolutely unrealisable. He instanced universal suffrage which, he said, was inspired by outside influences. He promised liberty of the press and meeting.

The deputation left disappointed.

A meeting of Railway men and students was subsequently held at the University and revolutionary speeches were made.

Anarchy and looting is reported at Riga and many killed and wounded.

HIGH HONOURS FOR THE MIKADO.

A Garter to be Conferred.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

His Majesty the King will confer the Order of the Garter on the Mikado, and Prince Arthur of Connaught will take the insignia to Japan. The dates are as yet quite unfixed.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Moral Persuasion of a "Fleet."

LONDON, Oct. 24.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Mobile, reaffirmed that the Panama Canal would be dug despite the misrepresentation of great commercial interests. In order to protect the Canal, their fleet though not necessarily large, must be the most efficient in the world and thus there would be no chance of humiliation at the hands of any foe in the Western hemisphere or Oriental seas.

SIR CHARLES HARDINGE GOES ON LEAVE.

Suggested Rapprochement.

Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who is leaving for a holiday, had a prolonged farewell audience of the Tsar to-day.

The Paris "Temps" says the interview related to an Anglo-Russian rapprochement.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that Sir. C. Hardinge's visit to London is believed to be connected with pourparlers regarding an Anglo-Russian rapprochement.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

To Appear Shortly.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Numerous foreign bankers, including Lord Revelstoke, are now at St. Petersburg arranging the details of a loan which is expected to appear in ovember and will probably be upwards of seventy millions sterling divided between France, Germany, Holland, England and America.

PRESIDENT LOUBET IN SPAIN.

Reviewing the Troops.

King Alfonso and President Loubet were present to-day at a grand review of troops.

KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The King and Queen of Greece with the Prince and Princess Nicholas arrive at Windsor on the 13th November on a State visit. Their reception at Guildhall by the Corporation is being arranged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS RIOTING AT SANTIAGO.

Heavy Casualties.

ORDER RESTORED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Rioting accompanied by looting continues at Santiago. Over five hundred were killed and wounded on Sunday and Monday, including numbers of the Police who are quite powerless.

The rioters have stopped the trains which were starting to fetch troops.

The agitation has spread to Valparaiso.

The trouble is due to the heavy tax on Argentine cattle.

LONDON, Oct 25.

Three thousand troops have arrived at Santiago and order has been restored.

LABOUR CONDITION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

A LESSON FOR STRIKERS.

A strike among the Bengali tally clerks and others employed in the Kidderpore Docks being apprehended, the Port Commissioners have engaged a number of orphan Christian lads who will be housed and fed by them.

TRAMWAY MEN RETURN TO WORK.

Mr. Martyn Wells, the managing agent of the Calcutta Tramways, has himself satisfactorily settled the dispute of the tramway conductors by patiently listening to their grievances and promising to redress them. The men, overjoyed at his behaviour, have all returned to work.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PRINTERS.

This morning, an application for assault is to be made in the Police Court by two compositors of the Bengal Secretariat Press against, it said, the Superintendent.

HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

It has been raining incessantly in Calcutta for the past two days and the weather appears cyclonic.

GOLD IN TIBET.

EXPLORING ENGINEER'S INTERESTING REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The Kulu correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes: The prospector I mentioned in a previous communication, who turns out to be a mining engineer and has come from Australia via Japan, has now left for Rangoon. He tells me that he found a little fine gold in a nullah near Gangoutri and more again considerable distance within the Tibetan boundary, but no matrix. He said that there should be much copper in places, the nearest lode to Kulu being on the Kulzum pass between Spiti and Laboul. He penetrated over one hundred miles into Tibet, when he was stopped, not by any show of force or pretence of authority, but simply by being refused any supplies or yaks to carry loads. At the time he was forced to return he must have been half way to his objective.

The engineer told me that from what he had seen of Kulu, it seemed more of a silver than a gold country. The difficulty of working the quartz is the great weight of an essential piece of machinery. It weights two tons, and how to carry up that weight of solid iron by hand over hill roads is indeed a problem, as such a weight would certainly break down any one of the wooden cantilever bridges it would have to cross before reaching its destination.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

The semi-final in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played between the Royal Scots and the Durham Light Infantry. The attendance was very large. The Durhams commenced attack vigorously and within a short time scored their first goal. The Scots began to take the offensive and pressed their opponents a great deal, but nothing came out. During the last half time the Durhams played a very fast game, and scored two more goals and thus won the match by three goals to nil.

The final will be played to-morrow between the Leicesters and the Durhams.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

The tie between the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the East Lancs in the Harris Football Tournament was played at Ghorpori this evening, amid the greatest excitement. It was a brilliantly contested game right through. In the first half the Lancs had a distinct mastery of the situation and were twice within an ace of scoring. But luck was apparently against them. In the second half the Argylls had it practically all their own way, and in a fortunate moment they got the ball home, having drawn first blood ten minutes before time was up. The Argylls worked for more, but nothing transpired, when the game was over with one goal for the Argylls to Lancs nil.

The final will be played on Friday between the Argylls and the Leicesters.

THE BUSAHIR VOLCANO.

PROVED TO BE A JUNGLE FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LAHORE, October 24.

It has been ascertained beyond all doubt that the volcano, which was said to have broken out in the remote hills beyond Busahir at the time of the great Kangra Valley earthquake, was merely an ordinary jungle fire, but the panic into which the people had fallen at that time made them ready to believe anything.

THE VICEROY AT DEHRA DUN.

INSPECTION OF THE IMPERIAL CADETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, Oct. 25.

The Viceragal train arrived at Dehra Dun at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 24th. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Curzon left the train and were received by Mr. Conybeare, the Commissioner of the Meerut Division, Col. Hall, Commanding the 2nd Gurkhas, Major Edwards, Brigade Major, Mr. Hope, Superintendent of the Dun, and the Civil and Military Officers of the station. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon drove through the streets which were lined with spectators to the lines of the Imperial Cadet Corps. Half way between the station and the lines they were met by the Imperial Cadets under Major Watson, Commandant and Major Cameron, Adjutant. The Cadets were in their full dress uniform as they appeared at the Delhi Durbar and were mounted on the black chargers which are one of their inseparable features. Escorted by the full strength of the Corps, which is now 28, their Excellencies arrived at the lines at 11-30, where the Cadets went through exercises in the riding school and at troop drill and over the jumps, the change between the last occasion on which the Viceroy visited Dehra Dun in December 1902, and the present being most noticeable. On that occasion the Cadets were still living in the vacated mountain battery lines and there were no buildings for the officers of the Corps or for the tuition of the Cadets and the entire arrangements were of a makeshift description. Since then the buildings specially designed for the accommodation of the Corps have been erected and quarters have been built for the officers. New lines and stables and servants' quarters have been constructed and the headquarters of the Corps are now one of the prettiest sights of Dehra Dun. Ample space has been secured and the Cadets possess not merely their own quarters constructed on a plan of equal simplicity and artistic beauty, but their own polo ground, cricket ground and racquet court (presented by His Highness the Aga Khan). Trees are growing up and the ground is being carefully laid out and in a very short time the lines of the Imperial Cadet Corps will be one of the most beautiful spots in Northern India. The quarters have been erected in the English cottage style with timbered facades adapted to the Indian climate and it is impossible to imagine a more artistic group of buildings.

After witnessing the parade of the Corps, his Excellency inspected the quarters of the Cadets visiting the room of each Cadet which are furnished with extreme simplicity. He next inspected the offices of the Corps and the two messes, one for Rajputs, the other for Mahomedans. The chargers all of them black whalers were then led past and finally the Cadets paraded in undress uniform and marched past his Excellency on foot.

At the close of this performance the Cadets were drawn up in front of the Viceroy who addressed them recalling to their minds the circumstances of the origin of the Corps and their participation in the Delhi Durbar. His Excellency reminded them that they were picked from the princely and aristocratic classes of India to serve the King-Emperor as was testified by their motto "For the King." The object of their training was to provide an opening for the military aptitudes of the noble families of India which, if successfully pursued, resulted in the grant of Commissions as officers in the Indian Army. The first time that Commissions of this description had even been granted to the Indian nobility, four of these Commissions had already been conferred upon Imperial Cadets who had passed successfully through their three years of training and had acquitted themselves with credit in the final examination and his Excellency had little doubt that many of those whom he was now addressing would merit the same honor. He begged them to remember that they were, in a special degree, the officers of the King-Emperor, who had authorised the formation of the Corps, and the proteges of the Viceroy who would always continue to regard them as his special charge. He hoped that they would act in a manner worthy of this responsibility and of the rank and name which they bore. In a short time they would be proceeding to Calcutta to escort the Prince of Wales upon his entry there. In conclusion, his Excellency congratulated the officers of the Corps upon the high state of efficiency and discipline which the Cadets had attained and promised to commend them to the care of his successor Lord Minto. After taking luncheon with Major and Mrs. Cameron, their Excellencies and party left Dehra for Jammu shortly after 4 p. m.

LORD AMPTHILL ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERMENT.

CONFIDENT OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 24.

Replying to an address presented to him this morning by the Municipality of Triplicanopoly, his Excellency Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, who is now on tour in the Presidency, said:—"Of local self-government let me say that for my part I fully realise the difficulties which beset those who are public-spirited enough to take part in local self-government, and that I for one am by no means dissatisfied with the progress that has been made during its short existence.

"So far from despairing of local self-government in India, I look forward with confidence to its future development as the best and, so under means, not only of effecting improvement and reforms locally, but also in educating the intelligent classes in the duties of public responsibilities and true patriotism."

POLO AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, October 25.

In the Polo Tournament, which is being held here, the 12th Lancers beat the Royal Welsh Fusiliers "A" Team last evening by 4 goals to nil. This was a very fast game and some fine play was witnessed.

The 15th Hussars "A" Team beat the 2nd Lancers by 4 goals to 2. It was a well-contested game abounding in excitement, and was witnessed by large crowds.

GOA LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter appearing in to-day's issue of your paper over the signature of "Enquirer", allow me to inform him that there are Only two lotteries in Goa and both absolutely genuine They are sanctioned by and are working under the supervision of the Portuguese Government. As a matter of fact, the Portuguese Government is very scrupulous in granting permission for such drawings at home as well as in the Colonies, and if it has done so in the case of the lotteries in question, it is because their object is a charitable one. The profits go towards the maintenance of two hospitals, a home for people in distress and a charitable dispensary. Both the lotteries are modelled after the one in Lisbon. It may interest 'Enquirer" to know that about 1,500 prizes are given away every month by each of these lotteries and fully two-thirds of the prizes, including the highe ones, are drawn in British India, as can be easily proved and may be attested by Europeans, Eurasians, Parsis, in fact by all classes of people here. The popularity of these lotteries all over is due to their genuineness and to the prompt manner in which the prizes are paid everywhere by the Agents. —Yours, &c.

Oct. 25, VERITAS.

DISCONTENTED MILL HANDS.

"OUR WAGES HAVE GONE DOWN."

"GIVE US LONGER HOURS."

The effects of the recent mill agitation are beginning to be felt by the operatives who, it would seem are by no means as grateful, for what has been forced upon them, as the agitators would like it to appear. On Monday, a meeting of jobbers was held and it was decided to send a petition to the organizers of the meeting at Chinchpooghli, demanding that the position be reconsidered and that the mill owners be asked to run the machines until seven o'clock instead of six as at present. Up to the present no further action has been taken, but a consideration of the effects of working shorter hours show that it is unlikely that a return can be made to the old rates of pay if only one extra hour be worked.

Despite all that has been said to the contrary, the extra two hours, which the agitators demanded should be done away with, was well-paid over-time. The wage sheet of typical workmen at one of the largest mills, and one of them most severely treated by the rioters, gives at a glance the amount by which the operatives lose each month. In the mule spinning department working only in daylight, i.e., twelve hours, a spinner produced about 16,399lbs. per month working at the rate of 32 pies per 100lbs of yarn and received Rs. 27-2-10. The same spinner working with electric light produced about 17,802lbs. per month which if paid at the usual rate of 32 pies would amount to Rs. 29-10-8. As a matter of fact the wage at the end of the month was Rs. 30-9-6. This is accounted for in the following way. When working for the two hours' overtime, each operative is paid at the rate of 33 pies per 100 lbs. and this refers not only to the extra two hours but to the whole of the preceding day's work. Thus it is seen that the worker receives a bonus, of a 3 per cent. increase on his rate of pay throughout the whole day for working two extra hours while, reckoning the bonus on the overtime earnings alone, it is equivalent to an increase of 21 per cent. for the two hours.

The wages are fixed in the ring frame department, but the same thing is found to apply. An operative working without electric light earned Rs. 10-0-0. For working by electric light he earned Rs. 2-7-9 more which is an increase of about 24 per cent. In the card frame department, a tenter working without electric light used to produce about 200 hanks per month receiving on a twelve hours' day, 15 pies per hank and drawing Rs. 15-10-0. The introduction of artificial light increased the rate of pay throughout the whole of the fourteen hours to 16 pies per hank which is equal to an increase of 6 per cent. on the whole. At the same time he was enabled to produce about 228 hanks per month, which at the old rate should have brought him Rs. 17-13-0. As a matter of fact the all-day increase in view of the extra two hours' work made his wages Rs. 19 0-0 which means that for the two hours per day he was paid a bonus equal to 36 per cent. But for producing 28 hanks with the aid of electric light he was paid Rs. 3-6-0 instead of Rs. 2-3-0 his actual due, and was thus paid over 50 per cent. more due to his two hours' overtime.

In view of these figures, the meaning of which the operatives are only beginning to realise when they find the effect on their pockets, it is easy to understand the early demand for longer hours than those contained in day-light. The introduction of electric light put an end to the distress which for a long time existed among the mill workers and the compulsory working of shorter hours has shown them that a return to the old conditions of poverty is a necessary sequel.

The request for an extra hour's work each night at this time of the year, when it is dark by six, sounds curiously when the complaint of electric light damaging the eyes is remembered. But it is no more amusing than the avidity with which the suggestion was seized by those who have played so neatly into the hands of Lancashire, where the atmospheric conditions force the use of artificial light not only at night but in the day time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

18th Tiwana Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant A. H Brooke, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, attached 15th (The King's) Hussars, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be an Officiating Squadron Officer. Dated 8th October.

102nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers—Lieutenant S B Coates, attached 113th Infantry, will join his regiment on its arrival from Aden.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant D B Gray, Royal Garrison Artillery, attached 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 7th October.

On arrival in India, Captain F P Randle, R E, is posted to the 6th (Poona) Division.

On return from leave, Lieutenant W. Macrae, R.E., is posted to the 5th (Mhow) Division.

The undermentioned Officers have been detailed to undergo a course of instruction in trooping duties at Bombay during the trooping season 1905-1906:—Captain R. H. W. Brewis, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, from 2nd October. Captain S. Goode, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, 27th September. Captain T. S. Tancred, 38th Central India Horse, from 26th September. Captain E. N. Heale 107th Pioneers, from 24th September.

Lieutenant G. H. Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry has been granted an extension of leade for two months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty:—2nd-Lieutenant A. H. Burn, Unattached List, attached 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, Major F. C. L. Waller, 42nd Deoli Regiment, Lieutenant E. Dickson, 74th Punjabis, 2nd Lieutenant G.F. G. Fraser, 94th Russell's Infantry, Lieutenant P. Ashfield, 107th Pioneers, Major E.F. Twigg, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 25.

Lieut F W Robinson, R F A, to rejoin to Fyzabad.
Col H R Whitehead, R A M C, on leave, from Sialkote.
Brig-Genl A W Bayly, Comdt Ind Staff College, on duty, from Deolali.
Lieut G E P Davis, 110th M L I, on duty, from Satara.
Capt M Jennings, R G A, on duty, from Belgaum.
Capt J C Bally, I S M D, on furlo, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 25.

Lieut E R G Wilmer, R F A, to rejoin to Karachi.
Capt Russell, 2nd E Lanc to rejoin to Poona.
Brig-Genl A W Bayly, Comdt Ind Staff College, on duty, to Deolali.
Capt A G Arbuthnot, R F A, on leave, to Mian Mir
Major W E Brett, 66th Punjabis, on leave to Peshawar.
Lieut R A Jenkins, Unattached List, on duty to Ferozepore.
Lieut T C Catty, 69th Punjabis, to rejoin to Bangalore.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The following preliminary details indicate the special military arrangements which are being made in Bombay for the Royal Visit:—

The troops which will arrive from the various stations from which they will be drafted will be under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, who will have an additional Staff Officer, and three orderly officers. The various regiments and details will be accommodated in camps, the sites for which will be allowed under arrangements to be made by order the G. O. C., Bombay Brigade. British troops are to occupy E. P. tents, twelve men per tent, Native troops will have general service tents. The medical arrangements in regard to the additional troops will be in the hands of the Principal Medical Officer, Western Command, who will have charge of all establishments connected with the medical side. The Officer Commanding Station Supply will be responsible for commissariat, and an officer especially selected will be detailed for duty in this connection.

The following details of arrangements as to the troops which are to take part in the proceedings have already been notified to those concerned, but more definite orders, however, will shortly be issued.

The escort for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will probably be:—

2 Squadrons and Band, 10th Hussars, at present stationed at Mhow.

1 Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, also from Mhow.

A contingent from the Bombay Light Horse, fifty strong.

2 Squadrons, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, from Poona.

Imperial Service Troops, which will attend with their Native Chiefs, and the Cadets of the Rajkumar College from Rajkote.

The escort to H. E. the Viceroy, as at present arranged, will be:—

2 Squadrons, 10th Hussars.

2 Squadrons, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

The guards of honour and other guards and the duties will probably be furnished as under:—

2 Companies Band and Colours, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, who will rail from Kamptee and remain in Bombay for duty; 2 Companies, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Ahmednagar, and 5 Companies. Band and Colours, 2nd Battalion Alexandra Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment, one company of which will arrive from Deolali.

The Native Regiments which will do duty will be the 121st Pioneers who will rail from Poona, and the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, who will march in from Santa Cruz.

The Khandesh district, through which the troops from Mhow would in the ordinary course move, is at this time of the year said to be particularly unhealthy, so arrangements are being made for them to proceed via Khandwa, to which place they will march and there entrain to Bombay.

The Bombay Light Horse are only naturally proud of the eminent honour which has been conferred upon them, and it goes without saying that their portion of the programme, for which "rehearsal" parades are going on will be carried out with the efficiency which Bombay expects of them.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following movements of troops in the Bombay Brigade will take place in connection with the approaching Royal visit: One Company, 2nd Yorkshire Regt., Deolali to Colaba, by rail, on 3rd November under arrangement to be made by the Commandant, Deolali Depot. 10th Rifles, Santa Cruz to Bombay by march route half on 25th October and half on 4th November.

THE CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A special meeting of the various schools in Bombay will be convened by Mr T. A. Savage, Headmaster of the Cathedral High School, who will be in control of the schools as a body for the occasion. The object of the meeting will be to shape matters of procedure in regard to the function into definite form.

The medal which is to be presented to the children as a memento of the Royal visit has been struck in white metal and is attached to a red, white and blue ribbon. The face of the medal bears the cast in relief of the busts of their Royal Highnesses, and on the obverse the Prince of Wales's feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien," the Star of India, and the Rose Lotus emblems.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

His Highness the Maharaja Jassaji Saheb Bahadur of Jamnagar arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. His Highness was expected to arrive at 7-30 a. m., but he alighted at the Bandra station from whence he came into Grant Road by a 'special' consisting of an engine and 2 carriages.

His Highness was accompanied by the Diwan, Mr. Merwanji Pestonji, Commander Ram Singh of the Jamnagar Imperial Lancers, Prince Meheruba, A. D. C., and other members of his suite—part of his suite having arrived earlier by mail train. A carpet was laid out on the station platform and a sofa placed on it for His Highness' reception. On the special steaming into the station, the Imperial band which was in attendance struck up a march. The Maharaja was received by Captain Burke, Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, Captain Hopwood of the Brigade Staff, Mr. Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, I. C. S., Oriental Translator to Government, Resaldar Bahadur Shaik Abdul Hamid and others, and conducted to the sofa on the platform, where he was garlanded.

The following gentlemen were present to receive His Highness:—The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Messrs. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Jamnabhai Sheriff, Shivji Nathoo, Kamadia Ismailbhoy Cassum, Rawji Naranji, Usman Jamal, Dharamsey Morarji Gooculdas, Narotum Morarji Gocaldas, Govindji Madhowji, Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ranchordas Thackersay, Madhowji Damodar Thackersey, Hemaraj Pragji Thackersey, Naranji Dwarkadas, Lukhmidas Bhimji, Jamnabhai Jan Mahomed, N. C. Bapasola, Hajee Ahmed Dawji, Jumma Jan Mahomed, J. P., Haji Mukhi, and Lalji Ladack, Nusserwanji and Burjorji B. Jussawalla, Dr. Jehangir B. Spencer, Dr. Dadabhoy C. Revitna (medical officer to H. H.), Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji and others. Among the "bhayats" present were Sodha Shri Dansinghi, Sodha Shri Kesarsinghi and Judeja Shri Mansinghi.

The band, carpet and sofa were provided by H. H. the Aga Khan.

On His Highness rising from his seat to proceed to the carriage, the Imperial band struck up the National Anthem. Outside the station a guard of honour of 50 rank-and-file of the 113th Infantry was drawn up, together with a fife band, which played the National Anthem as His Highness, stepped into the carriage and pair that had come from Government House. A splendid carriage and four with postillions and coachmen wearing His Highness's livery was standing outside the station, but this was not used by the Maharaja on this occasion, Captain Burke, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig and Resaldar Bahadur Shaik Abdul Hamid drove in the same carriage with the Maharaja to H. H. the Aga Khan's bungalow at Mazagon, where his Highness will stay during the Royal visit.

A salute of 11 guns was fired at 8-9 a.m., yesterday morning, from the Colaba North Battery in honour of his arrival.

Maharaja Scindia will, as at present arranged, meet the Prince and Princess of Wales a few miles outside his capital, and the public entry to the famous fortress should be an imposing sight. The Maharaja will entertain a large party during the royal visit, and the festivities will probably include a durbar, a State banquet, a parade of the Imperial Service Troops and a tiger shoot.

The concentration of 50,000 troops at Pindi during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales will tax the resources of the N.-W. R. pretty considerably, and will probably make the running of the ordinary traffic somewhat difficult while the operation lasts. Such a mobilisation means at least eight trains a day for six or seven days for the troops alone.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Doggish Modes.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

PRINCE VON BULOW SPEAKS.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

The "Petit Parisien" has published an account of an interview which one of its representatives has had with Prince von Bulow at Baden Baden. The Imperial Chancellor declared that all those who regarded Germany's intervention in the Morocco affair as an act of aggression against France were altogether deceived. This was proved by the facts to-day. There was a moment when the essential objective of French policy seemed to be to isolate Germany. When the Anglo-French Agreement regarding Morocco was concluded no notification was made to Germany, who saw in it a proof that the policy of France was not only to isolate Germany but to crush her. The day came, said Prince von Bulow, when, to crown this work beyond a doubt, this policy of exclusion showed a tendency to wish to transform Morocco into a second Tunis. A serious situation resulted. In intervening, Germany was not guilty of an act of hostility towards France, but only protected her subjects and their interests, doing her duty as a great nation, as, indeed, France herself had done. "For a long time past," the Imperial Chancellor continued, "the policy of Germany has indicated a desire to influence her relations with France. The negotiations, which have just taken place prove that we have confined ourselves to extending to Morocco, the principle of open door, and that we claim no advantage of special nature, territorial or otherwise. They have also shown Germans that some change had occurred in the attitude of France towards them and that for some time past you had been pursuing a loyal policy towards us. It is a happy event for the two peoples. I am glad to attribute a large part of the credit for it to M Rouvier who judging the situation in a liberal spirit has worked sincerely to bring about a better feeling. In both countries there have been malcontents. Some German journals have complained that Germany has not attempted to obtain the least special advantage. They forget that this was never the aim of Germany's policy. In France there might be a suspicion that some fresh difficulty, if not some conflict, might be provoked by Germany before, or during, or after the Conference. To think so is to forget completely that Germany's action has since the opening of the Morocco question been essentially pacific, and to display a distrust, which there is nothing to justify."

Prince von Bulow said, he thought the duty of the Press of both countries was to work for the awakening of a feeling of trust between the two peoples, which their Governments sincerely desired. Pointing to the tranquillity with which it would be possible to await the future, if certain Frenchmen and certain Germans ceased to consider themselves formal and traditional enemies, the Imperial Chancellor added: If these people only realised the horrors of another war how soon they would be silent, ashamed of their former sentiments! Why should not the relations of France and Germany undergo a happy transformation? The improvement already brought about will not be lost by our fault, for we hope to manifest the same sincerity at Algeciras as in Paris. Each party will set forth its views. We shall explain ours without claim to impose them upon anyone. If the Maghzen appeals against the decisions of the Conference we shall have time to think the matter over. In any case the maintenance of a loyal and candid policy between France and Germany would authorise us to consider this eventually, as well as a good number of others without any sort of apprehension. Candour is a quality shared by Frenchmen and Germans alike. May it continue to inspire the acts of their Governments, and in a few years we shall be able to look back on what we have done with satisfaction. A step forward will have been made, thanks to the peace, towards progress and a future of work and continuous effort from which much may be expected." In conclusion, Prince von Bulow declared that he hoped for the best results from the Russo-German rapprochement. Russia and Italy, he said, "are on terms of friendship, and I believe it can only be agreeable to France to see Russia on good terms with us. It is to your interest that your ally should have one friend the more. We congratulate ourselves for the same reason on the friendship prevailing between France and Italy."

Golden letters on the facade of the Grand Palai tell the world that the building is consecrated to the glory of the Republic. It has probably never been harnessed to a more glorious work during the five years of its existence (being one of the relics of the exhibition of 1900) than this Congress on Tuberculosis, which opened on Monday in a grandiose ceremony. The dreadful malady is no respecter of persons or nationalities, and since far Cathay was represented by a mandarin, it is to be assumed that it has its victims there as well as in the Western world. Whether consumption exists or not to any extent in the Celestial Empire, it is deplorably prevalent in France, where the numbers of an army corps die every year of it. Hence is easily understandable the interest the Congress has awakened locally. Two thousand black-coated and top-hatted persons were climbing the steps that lead to the Congress Hall that afternoon all looking very serious and scientific, as if they were bent on exterminating the monster whose operations are more deadly than the deadliest campaign. Within the building were some whose air was less austere. There was even a considerable sprinkling of the fair sex, well-gowned, and more concerned, as it seemed to me, with persons than with principles. There not because of any attraction to the microbe, but because of the masculine need of feminine encouragement. Of a spruce young Englishman, bearing the indefinable something—a nobility humanity, and intelligence mixed—that belongs to the doctor was asked an opinion of the Congress. "Oh you know," he said confidentially, "they are not of any great scientific value, but they waken us up. And then think how good it is for the general practitioner! He sees his name in print, especially, if he is down for a paper. Of course, he has no chance of reading it—it is taken as read—but he gets the glory just the same."

The autumn mode belongs not woman alone; dogs are affected. Thus in the Palais Royal, the Rue de la Paix of dog-land, they are exposing the autumn trousseaux of the toy terrier and King Charles. The really fashionable dog wears a costume which matches with his mistress's dress. It would never do for a Pomeranian, clothed in red, to be neighboured by a lady in blue. Doggish aestheticism would be up in arms. The curled darling of the drawing-room would certainly refuse his food, if such an outrage were enacted. So his overcoat is of blue, pale or the sort that is "marine"; garnet-coloured or olive-green, following the fashion dictates of the hour. Ordinarily, it is in silk, but it may be in felt, lined with swan-skin, a true winter coat, for the fireside pet is a "shivery" creature. In form the garment is either a mere body-cloth or tailor-made, cut with the niceness of a well built coat. The suit is completed, as is only right, by coverings for the legs attached to the main garment by a pair of braces. There is a little pocket for the canine "mouchoir"; another for the railway ticket, when he goes by train. There is even "lingerie" for dogs. By day he struts in silk or flannel; by night he sleeps in softest linen. Kiki has also his hat—a toque for town trimmed with silk; a Panama for his villeggiatura.

The Chateau of St. Germain hides the ghost of James II., but the Rue Franklin houses a living Queen, though dead, to in the sense of sovereignty. It is Ranavalona, the dispossessed of Madagascar who has come to pass six weeks at a suburban pension. Poor Queen! There was no one to meet her at the station, except a few policemen and the inevitable reporter. To him she confided her sadness, her deception, that there was not even a tiny part of the Republican entity to welcome her. When she last visited these shores a functionary was there armed with a bouquet of flowers. There were no flowers, no official suites, nothing but a rather rude crowd to stare at her and pass remarks. Yes, there was little posey, and it came from the gentleman-like

detective, who is to watch over her in France. It is to be hoped the authorities do not anticipate that she will be carried off to Madagascar. A public subscription is no longer necessary to give Ranavalona a silk dress; the Government has provided her with a wardrobe which includes quite fashionable attire; but still she feels that her allowance is niggardly. Thirty thousand francs a year for an ex-Queen is next door to beggary. Her tastes do not run to economy, and if it were not for the nice book keeping of her faithful attendant, she would find the dole of her conquerors utterly inadequate.

French education is undergoing a change—a mighty change. Sports are taking a greater place than heretofore in the economy of the school. Perhaps some day the melancholy promenade of the lycees, two by two in the streets of Paris will be looked upon as something monstrous and unnatural. Whilst that reform has not come the active exercises of the British boy are beginning to assert themselves in the playgrounds of the schools and colleges. Tennis and recquets and football make their quiet conquests every day. Much has been done by the enterprising heads of lycees. Here, for instance, is M. Pierrotot, the principal of the college of St. Barbe, who has initiated a starting reform. He has abolished afternoon lessons. When the weather is fine the lads play games in the open, when unpropitious, the time is giveng to the arts and crafts, such as modelling and carpentry. There is also instuction in the singing of school songs. To train the eye and the hands of his pupils is the idea of this scholastic inovator. Young Jacques is to be made a "handy man"; that is M. Pierrotot's remedy for ennui and other deadly features of French school life.

Rodin is at work upon a new statue. It is the presentment in marble of Henri Becque, the dramatic author. Apart from his talent as a sculptor, Rodin is peculiarly qualified to produce a life-like Becque. He knew him intimately. The dramatist, whose great fault was his dislike of regular work, wasted hours in Rodin's studio. To Rodin, however, they were not wasted. He had his friend under close observation, noting the turn of his head, the nervous movements of his arms, all his characteristic gestures. And, presently, as the result of this quiet and persistent study, he produced a tiny bust. That was in 1885. To-day it is the basis of the large statue which will presently be erected in the Avenue de Villiers. Rodin does not use the photograph. He must study his subject from life. Becque being dead, his image yet speaketh and will speak with all the elcquence of a great artist from the new pedestal. Becque belonged to the little group that included Maupassant Paul Bourget and Jules Lemaitre. Those were heroic times.

The world of the theatre is a very important little world. It has its battles and its politics, like the wider cosmos. The Comedie Francaise, which should on the face of it be the most peaceful abode of art is perpetually ruffled with storms. The latest has to do with certain internal reforms at the Conservatoire, the nursery of future societaires. One of the Professors of the dramatic classes has resigned. He is M. Feraudy, a well-known actor at the House of Moliere. This is quite enough to incite the gossips to prodigies of speculation. M. Feraudy, of course, has his own way of explaining it—for publication—but the probable reason is the resolution of authority to exact its dole from the teaching body of the Conservatoire. According to report some have been remiss in their class-room duties. Another question to palpitate the hour has to do with Feminisme in the theatre. A lady is acting as stage manager in a popular house. She does her duties well, but masculine opinion is against her.

A BY-PATH OF SPORT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The cook fishes a couple of tins at random from beneath a bunk, and claws his way forward into the battened-down and reeling forecastle, where with patience and craft, jammed into a corner, one arm round the butt of the mast, and one hand clutching a pan, he contrives to light a stove and heat some soup. Then he goes aft to relieve the helm, for the deck-hand is wet and tired after a long spell, and needs rest and hot food more than he does.

By and by relief and soup come for him, too but barely has he gulped down his allowance when the order comes from under a dripping sou'wester:—

"Stand by to shorten sail, partner; we shall have to put another reef in," and out he goes once more.

Fighting down heavy canvas, short-handed, on a slippery and tumbling deck, is not kid-glove work and needs the last ounce put into every pull; but science supplements strength, and the task is soon over, with nothing more untoward than a broken nail or two; and so the hours wear on until our port is made, and we shoot between welcoming piers into calm and shelter.

Over goes the big anchor with a splash and rattle stiff and sodden sailcloth is punched into the semblance of a "stow," and we are free at last—the cook to exercise his pleasant art in the forecastle and the deck-hand to lay the table, and straighten upon things generally in the cabin.

What a relief it is to wearily pull off wet, clammy oilskins and heavy sea-boots to stretch cramped limbs in a cosy cabin, free from all restriction of dress, to eat our fill, knowing our work is done, to light a pipe and take a last look round outside before turning in, with a thrill of pride at the little ship that has borne herself so well.

Such is a typical cruiser-man's working day. Endurance, skill, quickness, patience strength have all had their turn in the making of it and well may we say drowsily as we sink into well-earned and dreamless slumber: "The finest sport in the world!"

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. It is above normal along the Coast from Cochin to Veraval and also in Ceylon and at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and below it elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Trichinopoly, Madras, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Indore, Neemuch, Ajmer, Jaipur, Agra and Jhansi, and minimum 5° to 9° in defect in Berar and at Hoshangabad, Poona and Jubbulpore and 5° to 10° in excess in Rajputana and at Bhavnagar Para, Veraval and Karachi. The higest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 55° at Poona, Jubbulpore and Akola.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is half and more than half cloudy at Cuddapah, Bangalore, Calicut, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Poona and Karachi.

Rain.—Mangalore repots light showers.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Dhukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	5
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total.....	0	0	80
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,691	243,185	
Same date last year.....	6	7	83

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held at the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. There were also present: Mr. James Macdonald Mr, Sassoon J. David, and Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Kartrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazulbhoy Curlmbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of three light portable steam pumping engines, two firms submitted tenders, as follows: Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. Rs. 6,855, and Messrs. John Fleming and Co., Rs. 6,870. The Commissioner stated that the tender of Messrs, Turner Hoare and Co., was the lower of the two, but as it was delivered two minutes after 1 p.m., which was the latest hour fixed for the receipt of tenders, and as the difference in their favour was only Rs. 15, he could not in fairness to other tenders recommend its acceptance. He recommended that the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co. be accepted. The Committee accepted the tender recommended by the Commissioner.

DIET FOR ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Committee accepted the tender of Mr. Jivaji Sorabji Anklesaria for the supply of diet to Arthur Road Hospital. The rate of the tender was 4 annas 4 1-4 pies per head per day.

THE AUTHORITY OF REGULAR POLICEMEN.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner: "I have the honour to state that owing to many complaints as to furious and erratic driving indulged in by Municipal cart drivers when crossing Bellasis Bridge two police Ramoshis have been posted on duty there, but as they wear red turbans and red braided coats they lack the moral authority which attaches to the uniform of the regular police men. I therefore think it advisable to provide them with a regular policeman's uniform at an additional annual cost of Rs. 15, the extra cost being met from the savings in the Establishment grant. As the additional charge will be included in the pay bill of the Ramoshis I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to their schedule pay of Rs. 11-4-0 per month being increased to Rs. 11-14-0 each, per month under the altered circumstances." The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for information.

WATER DURING THE DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

At the conclusion of the business before the meeting, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna called the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of giving a full supply of water to the city during the Diwali holidays.

The Commissioner said he would issue the necessary orders.

After the transaction of some other business, the Committee adjourned.

HINDUS AND CORRIDOR TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though elegance and beauty are to be appreciated, they become beyond a certain point undesirable as they are liable to diminish comfort and utility. The new corridor Poona mail train is an instance in point. Its constructor seems not to have taken adequately into account, the comfort and convenience of passengers travelling by it. Perhaps Europeans do not experience some of the discomforts and inconveniences that are felt by the generality of Indian gentlemen and ladies travelling by this train. Some of these, mentioned below, are simply intolerable. Though it is an innovation to substitute arm-chairs for the old seats, it is certainly not a desirable one. For a somewhat stout person, it is an effort to squeeze himself into it, and a still greater effort to get out of it. Besides, while one remains seated, there is hardly offered that freedom of movement, which is the distinguishing feature of the old seats. For old persons and invalids these chairs are a source of positive inconvenience and discomfort. They can not lie down with ease as they did in the old carriages. Another inconvenience is the long distance at which the doors of the carriages are fixed. More or less there is generally hurry and bustle to get into train, more specially when the starting time is nearly up. It then becomes an effort for ladies, children and others to hasten their steps to gain entrance. Anyhow, it is not so easy now to reach the carriage door as it was when the old carriages were in use, and there are many chances now of persons being left out at the last minute.

Regarding the second class carriage the less said the better. People have to cram themselves as they do in tram-cars, suffering any amount of discomfort and inconvenience. As far as ladies are concerned there is absolutely no privacy of any kind. The bathroom for gentlemen is placed just next to their compartment. The compartment itself is ill-fitted and ill-ventilated, and is certainly far from being constructed on sanitary principles. The corridors are so narrow that not two persons can pass it with convenience. From the economical standpoint the corridors and passages are a waste of space, which could be well-utilised to give greater comfort and free movement to passengers.

Hindoos above all are held in involuntary restraint by reason of their social usages which is a point that seems to have escaped the constructor. All through the train is to be felt the smell of the cook-room. Again waiters pass to and from touching the passengers, their food and water. It is needless to say that this is a real hardship on Hindoo passengers, as it makes their food and water polluted and hence unfit for use.

The question of luggage also demands attention. At present it is a cause of great inconvenience. It is so tiresome to have to wait before getting out of the crowded doors, and it is even more tiresome to get our parcels till they are all out of the luggage-van. As no receipts are granted for luggage there is the contingency of one losing it and never recovering it. These inconveniences are more felt by long journey passengers coming or going by S. M. Railway. The next Mahableshwar season will demonstrate the correctness of the matters stated here. The best course is to convert this train into a race special or a Kalyan Local. It can not be long run as a Poona fast mail passenger train.

It is much to be wished four energetic and most courteous Traffic Manager Mr. Muirhead will try to acquaint himself with the feelings and opinions of many well-known Hindoo, Parsi and Mahomedan gentlemen, who are more or less accustomed to travel long or short routes, regarding this new corridor train, and remove as far as possible such defects as now exist. If the train is to be popular there can be no two opinions that the present arrangements of seats and doors must be altered so as to ensure comfort and privacy such as holders of reserved seats used to enjoy in the old first and second class carriages. With the necessary alteration made, no doubt, it would in time prove a popular favourite, which it is not at present. But if the alterations cannot be made, then it is best to run it as a race special or Kalyan local.—Yours, &c.,

G. K. M.

SHIPPING COMPETITION AT RANGOON

A Rangoon correspondent writes:—The arrival of one steamer in Rangoon with two more to follow, owned by native Bombay merchants, to compete with the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies in passenger traffic between Coromandel coast ports and Rangoon and Chittagong has caused a big fall in deck passage rates. Until the new rival appeared yesterday, the 17th instant, bringing 650 passengers from Coconada the British India and Asiatic Companies both charged twelve rupees for a Deck passage to Chittagong. Their native rivals reduced this fare to nine rupees, whereupon the European companies decreased their tariff to five rupees. The native merchants again reduced the fare to three rupees, and, not to be outdone, the British India Company reduced their rate to two rupees. The wildest excitement naturally prevailed amongst thousands of Chittagonian passengers leaving for their country and representatives of the rival shipping traders had a lively time selling tickets for which a wild rush was made as reductions were announced. The British India Company noted the bulk of the passengers and got their boat away on her voyage long before their rivals. Competition promises to be brisk, and it is certain the monopoly enjoyed by the two companies will not remain unaffected.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning gray or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Moldavia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aspinall Lt-Col and Mrs H and child
Agnew Mr and Mrs P D
Aikman Hon Mr Justice Mrs and Miss
Atkins Mr H E
Biggs Mrs H V
Barrow Sir and Lady and Miss
Bradshaw Mrs C R
Behrens Mr H
Bosa Mrs H J and infant
Basin Mrs F M and 2 children
Bannerman Major and Mrs and 2 children
Butler Lt H
Buissinne Mr and and Mrs W
Bagshaw Mrs L
Bayley Miss
Clarke Miss S
Cook Major C C and Mrs
Cumming Mrs
Cuthbert Rev J H
Cole Miss B
Cape Mr S
Clark Mr and Mrs W H
Courtould Miss
Christian Mr F E
Chisholm Mr J M
Campbell Miss R
Cruickshank Mr V
Crosthwaithe Lt J S
Dawson Miss E
Dunlop Miss
Davis Mr C C
Dalgiel Miss G
Edie Mr A G and Mrs and 2 children
Eve Miss B
Ellinger Miss
Evans Miss
Elmslie Miss L M
Flavin Mr and Mrs
Geyer Mrs and child
Gorham Miss M
Gordon Miss
Hananer Mrs G and Capt L A G
Huddleston Mr and Mrs G
Huddleston Mr R
Haig Miss A
Holloff Miss
Jones Mr and Mrs G and Miss
Jennings Mrs G
Kendall Mrs H E M and child
Kirkpatrick Mrs
Kavanagh Miss E
Kemp Miss D
Kirk Miss
Lermit Rev and Mrs L H
Lucas Miss G
Lynde Mr G
Lake Mrs H H
Lawson Miss
Mignon Mrs E
Marshall Mrs
Marindin Mr and Mrs G E
McKean Mrs D
Murray L H
Nelson Rev H W
Nixon Mrs A L
O'Calloghan Sir F L and Miss
Paul Col and Mrs E T
Pitcher Miss O
Powell Mr R J
Pugh Mr and Mrs P H
Prance Miss E L
Preston Mr and Mrs
Ross-Johnson Mrs and Miss R
Robb Mrs
Spence Mrs McGavin and 2 children
Stansfield Mr G Mrs and 2 children
Sherer Capt J C Mrs and infant
Soreshric Mrs R T and 2 infants
Smith Mrs P W
Schonck Mrs B and child
Skinner Mrs and infant
Sutherland Rev W S
Silk Mr and Mrs A
Sindell Mr R W
Seymour Miss
Shipley Mrs and child
Stuart Miss V
Temple Mr J H
Thomas Mrs G and infant
Tosh Mr and Mrs H S
Thomson Lieut D A
Toogood Mr and Mrs
Tritton Mrs C
Wallace Lt-Col A
Wilmott Mr H M
Wren Mrs M T
Wendon Mr and Mrs H
Wheatley Mr H S
Wild Mrs A C
Youngson Mr D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson Col and Mrs J
Amanney Lt-Col E S
Ashworth Mr S H
Alexander Lady
Aristan Mr
Apostolides Mr E B
Bates Capt and Mrs E G
Burke Mrs W H
Burrard Mrs
Bell Mr A R
Behrens Mr F
Botliwala Dr H L
Browning Lt R E P
Becker Capt G A
Butterely Mr H L
Bayley Mr and Mrs and child
Buckland Miss
Brown Mr and Miss J A
Barton Miss M
Bowden Mrs H A
Bicknell Mr H
Beythell Mr E
Barradaile Col
Burst Mrs M L
Beddy Mr E S
Beechey Mr H
Buchanan Mrs
Benn Major H G
Bannerman Major and Mrs
Beaber Col P B L
Courage Capt and Mrs A
Carey Mr and Mrs L S and child
Coldridge Lt G D
Conyeare Mrs H C
Cullen Capt E H
Chotterji Mr
Clarke Miss
Colvin Mr G L
Carpindale Maj W M
Cuffe Mrs T W
Chinnov Mr D N
Cair Mr and Mrs E S
Carnard Mrs A B
Carpindale Mrs W M
Cameron Miss M T
Carey Mr H M
Courthope Mr E
Courtfield Lt-Col
Corwelthen Major and Mrs
Campbell Mr D F
Cherol Mr V
Criper Mr W K
Colab Mr S F
Cumming Mrs
Downton Mr and Mrs G C
Edwards Capt A C
Evereth Mr and Mrs W H
Edwards Mrs
Erskine Mrs
Evans Miss L
For Capt H B
Fulton Mr
French Mrs
Gardner Miss B G
Gordon Col S D
Grant Miss M
Greenwood Mr D A
Gibson Mr M M
Gregson Mr and Mrs C P
Goodfellow Miss
Gastrell Lt P
Gilpal Lt and Mrs G
Heaton Mr and Mrs B
Hakim Dr E J
Horne Mr A
Harrison Miss
Hoare Mr A
Harrington Lady and Miss
Hill Major J
Heywood Miss
Hatfield Mr J L
Hudson Mr W A
Hothum Mr A K
Hudson Mr and Mrs R
Inman Lt-Col A W P
Irvine Major J B
Javeri Mr D M
Jennings Col and Mrs
Jackson Capt T D
Jamson Mr J V
Jool Mr G A
Jackson Miss B N
Kensington Lt E C
Kirchand Mr N
Kapurthala Maharaja of and Rani
Kirkman Mr and Mrs W D
Leir Mrs H
Longridge Mr M
Lindsay Mr D
Lawrence Mr and Mrs
Lowis Mr J R and Miss
Lyon Lt C and Mrs
Luard Mr E S
Low Mr S
Leonard Capt W
Mathews Deaconess A
Manson Mr and Mrs M J
Mody Mr K A
Mocatta Major and Mrs D
Macdonnell Mr and Miss A
McCarthy Mr and Mrs F
Mathews Mr T
Mayer Mrs
Marsden Mr
Mrnse i Mr C
Murray Master
Manpharami Mr
Malcolm Mr G
Narain Mr Shir
Nicholson Mrs K
Neave Mr A P
Ormond Mr and Mrs E W
Parker Mr and Mrs E W
Paxton Major A T P
Palmer Rev J C
Prince Mrs
Paddy Lt W H
Patell Mr and Mrs M and Miss
Poe Mr and Miss E
Parrott Mr G T
Pugh Mr and Mrs L P
Rae Maj H T W
Rybat Mr B L
Roberts Mr H O W
Richardson Mr and Mrs T M
Rustomjee Mr C
Ross Dr F L
Robertson Mrs B
Rhodes Mr E J and Miss
Reid Mr R
Romilly Mr G
Reed Miss E J
Sconce Mr and Mrs H A K
Scott Mr and Mrs W
Stratton Miss M
Salt Mr L T W
Sangster Mrs and infant
Simpson Mr and C
Solano Mr S L
Smith Mr W C
Sellon Mrs E M
Strong Capt N
Strath Mr G A
Swanzan Miss M
Simple Lt-Col D
Smidt Mrs
Sorrell Mr W L
Silk Mr and Mrs R
Taylor Mr G H
Turner Mr F
Twidell Mr and Mrs J C
Thomas Mr and Mrs R J P
Thomson Mrs and 2 children
Varley Mr and Mrs F J
Vandeleur Capt R
Vigne Major and Mrs R A
White Capt and Mrs W E
Watson Mr and Mrs R
Ward Miss T A
Wilson Mr H M
Wright Mrs J M
Wilson Mr J C
Watson Mr and Mrs L P
Williams Miss
Wheeler Mr H
Willis Mr A L
Wright Mr H N
Willmott Mr H M
York Mrs A J
Young Mr A C
Young Major L P

FROM BRINDISI.

Beville Major C H
Chamnler Mr and Mrs L
Clark Mr J B
Crawford Mr F L
Evans Mr F B
Felt Rev F R
Godman Capt L P
Halt Mr C C
Lyall Mr and Mrs H W
Macbeth Mr J P
Napier Mr P D
Nicholl Mr T
Rae Mr H P M
Reynell Mr B
Stevens Mr C F
Vernon Mr H A B

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Sellon Mr E M

FROM A.—

Gibbs Miss
Kincaid Major Genl and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Allen Mrs F R
Ashburner Mr H W
Blackstock Mr and Mrs
Davidson Mrs
Dobbie Lt Col H H
Drew Mrs A B
Fegan Mr H
Gordon Mrs A L
Gillett Lt E S
Jones Mr R
Johnson Capt T S
Jackson Dr M G
McConnoghey Mrs
Murcott Mr A
Otto Mr A H
Somerville Miss
Skinner Vet R P
Shaw Col and Mrs D G
Strettell Lt C D
Tuigg Major E T
Walker Mrs G and child
Wilkinson Mr S
Washington Capt F G
Yates Mr and Mrs L C H
Yates Miss

FOR RANGOON—Pridmore Mrs W S.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cummins Mr A E Min
Martin Mr and Mrs
Wilkinson Mr

FOR AUSTALIA.

Russell Mr C E
Russell Mr J E
Wichins Mr H W

THE JAPANESE WAR FUND.

THE Society of the Japanese residents in Bombay, acknowledge with thanks the following further and final contributions towards the fund started in aid of the widows and families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledge ...	94,959-10-8
The Society of the Japanese Residents in Bombay (2nd contribution)	1,383-12-11
Through Messrs. Fuji and Co., Rangoon.....	470-1-7
Through the 'Kesari,' Poona.....	273-2-3
Through Mr. B. Lachman Singh, Meerut	192
Through the Tribune Office, Lahore...	100
Mr G. M. Chesney.....	100-12-0
Kalisanker Chakravarti, Chittagong	53
Chowdhary Mela Ram B. A., M. B., Simla	50
S. Adinarayan Rao, Madras.....	45
Mahatma Billa, Secundrabad.....	35
Rao Bahadur V. N. Pathak, M. A., Satara.....	25
The Darjeeling Association	21-4-0
Mr. Rustomji K Mody	15
V. K. Joshi, Satara.....	13
Rura Mal, Simla	11
Rustom N. Bazonji, Mangalore	10
Hari Krishna, Meerut.....	10
T. S. Visvanath, Madras	10
Through M. L. Ganeshilal Arya	10
Through Mr. H. S. Kotharl...	10
Amalak Ram	10
Amount under Rs. 10	76-3-0
Total ...	97,883-14-5

INFORMATION has been received by the Canton Police that recently large shipments of arms and ammunition were imported by certain Secret Societies. At the beginning of last month, Admiral Li Chun was in receipt of advice that 2,000 rifles were safely transported into the interior, and that another 4,000 rifles were on the way.

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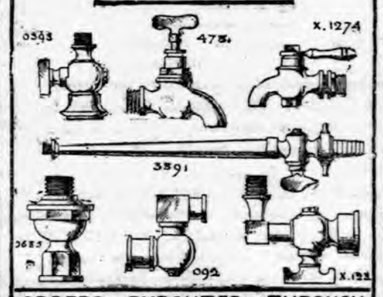

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Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
The LANCET describes it as—
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Men of nerve, men of muscle, men with the fire and vigour of Youth.

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Dr. A. T. SANDEN,
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OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

HOW MAN FIGHTS THE SEA.

THE CONSTANT STRUGGLE TO PROTECT THE COAST.

With the advent of fierce autumn gales and resultant high tides, the sea has once more resumed its relentless attacks upon our coastline. The news already to hand of damage caused to east coast cliffs and property is omnous of the destruction which the winter months will surely bring. There has never passed a winter within living memory which has not seen large slices of land and much property on the east coast swallowed up by the hungry sea. In the Southwold and Lowestoft districts, the danger note has been often sounded and now the falling of a cottage and a slice of cliff at Pakefield, near Lowestoft, and the demolition of the protective works at Southwold within the past week again emphasise the urgent need of some adequate defensive measure. A few months ago Mr. Rider Haggard told in his book, "A Gardener's Year" how he had raised the beach on the foreshore beneath his property at Kessingland twelve feet through the planting of marrum grass in the sand. He urged the planting of this grass along the foreshore of the sea-threatened places on the east coast and told how tides which had worked havoc at Pakefield and Lovestoft had left Kessingland, which is close to both these places, quite unharmed. The brief respite of the calm summer months has been occupied at almost all the coast towns and villages of the kingdom in strengthening the piers breakwaters, reclaiming walls and other defences against the wild winter storms. The man who builds and repairs these structures is the marine civil engineer, and he is essentially a fighting man. His life is a constant battle—one tireless, unwavering effort to outwit the tremendous rural forces against which he enters the lists; one long calculation of force and resistance, the power to save versus the power to destroy.

Some years ago the North Pier at Tynemouth was regarded by engineers as one of the world's models of masonry construction in a seaway. Professional men from all parts of the globe visited the work, and could find nothing but praise for it. It was constructed on what is known as a rubble foundation. A mound of loose, broken stone was built up on the sea bed, and on this the rectangular concrete blocks forming the pier proper were based. Many years of experience of this method of construction in other places had proved it eminently successful. But it is one of the nightmares of the marine engineer's profession that experience counts for little. Not many years after the completion of the North Pier it was found that the strong undercurrent in operation at the mouth of the River Tyne was eating away the loose rubble foundation and undermining the pier near the middle. Precautionary measures were adopted. Gaps were filled up, but the seaboastily dragged out the stopping, and the undermining steadily continued. Various types of wave-breaker were constructed only to be swept away.

A last effort was made by clearing out the footing of a large ship and completely filling it with concrete, forming when set one immense block of stone. This was sunk in front of the weakened foundations, in the hope that it would break the force of the waves and stop the undermining. It, however, merely saved oil disaster for a few months. No long after there was a violent storm during the night, and when the people of Tynemouth got up next morning 200ft. of the middle of the North Pier had been swept away.

The construction of the viaduct portion of the commercial harbour at Dover entailed the use of many long iron piles, which were screwed into the chalk bed. After screwing to the requisite depth the piles were weighted with a test load, and during this process one of them suddenly disappeared. Investigations revealed the existence of "pot-holes," that is to say, the chalk was a false foundation only a few feet in thickness, and underneath there was a pocket of practically live sand, which previous borings had failed to reveal. The fortuitous discovery of these conditions was probably the means of saving future disaster. As a remedy, cylinder rings were sunk into the sea bed and filled with concrete to form a base for each pile. These precautionary measures added thousands of pounds to the cost of the work. The brute force of the sea, the vagaries of tides and currents, invariable foundations and shifting sands are an ever-present menace; but perhaps the most deadly of the many enemies of the marine engineer, and one for which no satisfactory antidote had yet been found, is a worm. It is known as the teredo, or ship worm, and is a confirmed wood borer. When it commences its depredations it is microscopic and the hole by which it enters the pile or other timber is usually little larger than a pin's head, too small to be revealed by an under-water inspection.

Once within the pile, the teredo alters its course, and bores longitudinally in the direction of the grain. The worm grows with the length of his burrow, which sometimes extends to three, or even four feet. The diameter is usually three-eighths of an inch, although one inch is not unknown for a short length. As it proceeds it coats the sides of its tunnel with a calcarious, china-like substance. It never breaks into the burrows of its neighbours. Books of wood have been examined literally honeycombed from end to end, but in no instance has one bore broken into another. The extent of the ravages of this creature can be gathered from the fact that in often, within a comparative short time, removes more than 50 per cent of the weight of a pile without in any way indicating its presence on the surface. In British waters the teredo is particularly active, the harbour works at Dover, Folkstone, and other places furnishing examples of piles of hardwood destroyed within twelve months of driving. At Folkestone Harbour, in order to combat the worm thousands of feet of greenheart timber have been employed in the facings of the landings, at a cost of thirty-six shillings a cubic foot; and even this, one of the hardest of woods, does not defy the teredo. Engineers are put to enormous expense in order to protect their timber structures from these pests. Sometimes the piles are sheathed in steel, and sometimes studed all over with hard-headed nails, which rust, and form a coating but the worm usually triumphs in the end.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISTS AND IRON MANUFACTURE.

It has been the ambition of the politician in Australia to develop the iron resources of the Commonwealth, and very properly so; but the methods adopted have been so tainted with the spirit of Socialism, which is more and more permeating the government of some of the Colonies, that no success has yet been achieved, and there is less prospect of the realisation of Colonial hopes in the immediate future. The new government of the Commonwealth has re-introduced a Bill for the payment of bounties on iron and steel manufacture from the Colonial raw material; but this Bill is worse than its predecessors, in respect that the manufactures working under the bonus system will be hampered with conditions as to wages and the selling price of the products; while in the event of success being achieved as the result of enterprise and energy, there is every probability that the ultimate reward will be forfeited, since the Bill anticipates the purchase of the works by the State upon terms which may, or may not be favourable to the promoters. The bonus for pig iron made from Australian ore, or for puddled bar-iron or steel made from such pig iron, is to be 12s. per ton, the total amount which may be thus paid being £250,000; the date fixed for the expiry of the bounty is January 1 1911. £50 000 has also been ear-marked for bonuses on galvanised iron wiring, and iron and steel tubes or pipes, except riveted or cast, and not more than 6 in internal diameter, the date of ceasing to pay such bounty in this case being January 1, 1909. On each reaper and binder made in the Colonies £8 will be paid up to and including 500. If completed before July 1, 1907. The Bill provides that the manufacturers must furnish proofs to the satisfaction of the Minister that the goods are all of satisfactory quality; but before any bounty is granted the manufacturer must agree to transfer his whole establishment, including the land, to the State, if required by the Governor of the State, within some months of the expiration of the bounty; "such transfer to be in consideration of fair compensation for the property transferred, to be assessed in case of dispute by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, whose determination shall be final and conclusive and without appeal." At the same time those earning bounty are required to pay to the workmen employed in the manufacture of the goods a rate of wages fixed by the Bill, or the higher rate usually paid in the state to workmen and employers doing similar work; and they must agree neither to sell nor cause to be sold directly or indirectly, any of the goods in respect of which bounty is paid at a price higher than that fixed by the Bill. The wage and selling price are to be fixed not oftener than once in six months by reference to the President of the Commonwealth Court already mentioned, The Governor-General may make regulations under the Act. The opinion entertained in Australia is that no capitalist will be found willing to comply with the conditions and as it has already been intimated by the sponsors of the Bill that the capital involved before the iron and steel bounty can be earned will be £300 000 it seems as if such prognostications of failure will be realised.

The Peking Cabinet has decided that Chinese Military and Naval Officers of all grades, the Army, the Navy Police force, and all scholars of Colleges are to adopt Western costume. The Cabinet proposes shortly to memorialise the Throne to have the decision enforced.

THE SEASON ENDS.

The end of the season has arrived, writes a London correspondent, and the fingers to whom the phrase has meant nothing shares the utter sadness and depression of those—keepers of boarding-houses, hotels, and shops, sellers of all the things that holiday makers of the humbler class are supposed to "fancy" and therefore do fancy—to whom the season means the setting by of money enough to keep them through the winter or a near prospect of the Bankruptcy Court. The signs and tokens are numerous and not to be ignored. Almost every day the auctioneers are busy, they being the only people who seem to stand some chance of making a profit just now. With a very small capital you might easily furnish a dozen boarding houses from the basement to the attic in one short week. Nor, if you had acquired the household necessaries without troubling the house-agent, would you need to pay the auctioneer for long storage of your goods. Everywhere there are houses to be let. A couple of months ago you might have counted yourself fortunate if you had been able to secure the most meagre accommodation in them at a price which would have found you comfort at any time of the year in quite a respectable London hotel. Now they stand empty, and will do so until by some mysterious agency they become busy again in the spring; and the visitor counts himself fortunate if he can find a resting place within on any terms. One wonders what has become of those who conducted them until a week or two ago. While the season lasted they rose early and slept late. They alone can say in what holes and corners they took their uneasy slumber; they had to make the utmost possible amount of money, and you may be sure that they did not spare themselves when folks were actually prepared to pay exorbitantly for the most modest kind of bed, or having to accept the shadow of an old boat for shelter and the sands for couch. One would like to think of them breathing freely at last, undisturbed by people over-curious about the details of bills necessarily compiled in haste, and often when the dawn was luminous. They should be occupying their own best rooms, with the plans (rather out of tune) at their disposal, and with full liberty to get the aesthetic value of the sea-view which they have hitherto only been able to estimate in terms of hard cash. It would be not more than right that they should enjoy breakfasts in bedrooms fires, and even hot baths, as ordinary events and not as extras. But if they are enjoying the luxury of the private life it is not here, where they were slaves throughout the summer. They have disappeared, and the strains of the town band (ubiquitous now that the London bands and the fashionable entertainers have taken their departure) echo vainly through vacant and forlorn rooms. Within the shops you get little that is more cheerful to contemplate. Signs, indeed, appear to have a position sufficiently established to enable them to look the winter in the face without fear, and even with a certain modest anticipation of profit. In others the stock is being sold off; you could probably make a wonderful deal in picture postcards if you cared to speculate for behind some windows these are almost the only wares to be seen. Some, which you vaguely remember to have been extremely busy but a while ago are "Closed until—" some date which may be taken as approximately that on which one beginning of a new season may be expected. Also, again and again, you happen on the announcement: "These desirable business premises to be let." If you are curious, you pause and gaze through the bleared windows, and speculate as to the particular kind of business which may last have been carried on there. With the least knowledge of how life will run in the months immediately ahead, you wonder how much the landlord would pay you to take the place and keep it aery and clean until the spring comes again. For you know that until then your gross takings would not pay for the inevitable deterioration of even the most modest stock. The melancholy blast of the town band—for it is the north-easter which has made the front intolerable for days, except to those who were set on hard exercise!—rushes you suddenly, and you turn towards the barroom. Before one of the inns there stands an empty char-a-banc, ready to take you cheaply if you should by an impossibility care to go, for a twelve-mile drive in the surrounding country, and charge you no more than a shilling. The sea is far out, of a dirty grey green, but flecked with angry white. The sands, where a thousand children played in the golden days are almost despairingly empty. They are drawing up the last bits of the staging that served for the accommodation of bathers, and only a few children play about in pools that must surely be icy-cold. Yet the sands are disordered, and for a moment you are puzzled. The disorderliness is plainly not due to the making of buttresses and castles, and yet whenever it occurs it seems to have been caused with some deliberate purpose. Look again and you observe grown men groping in the sand, and examining it as if they had come hither in hope of finding diamonds. Farther out, where are farewilling the actual surface of some low chalk rocks newly uncovered by the sea. In both instances search is being made for peculiarly loathly worms, those which are found in the sand being inert and bloated, those which are extracted from the crevices of the chalk adding to their ugliness an uncanny liveliness. It is horribly cold, and you yearn for the company of your own fireside and a good book. But even as you turn towards them a train arrives, and with it enthusiasts who thee fully propose to spend the long night in fishing from underneath the jetty. At the best they could only expect to capture a few codling, or dabs, or pouting and as the wind and sea are they stand only the smallest chance of the consolation of a single bite. But they look forward to an exhilarating time, and even now the hunters of worms are hurrying back to the place where bait is sought for, confident that they will be sold out within half an hour.

NAVAL GUNNERY.

REMARKABLE RESULTS.

A correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—The Tsushima gunnery results have increased the interest of naval men in the firing results with the 12-inch gun. In several newspapers the recent brilliant achievement of his Majesty's ship Bulwark, with her turret guns, has been commented on, but the information hitherto published has been incomplete. The shooting of his Majesty's ship Bulwark was not only remarkable but without precedent. The firing took place on two consecutive days. On the first day 18 rounds were fired with two turret 12-inch guns, making a world's record of 17 hits. On the second day five rounds were fired, and not a single hit was scored on the target. The extraordinary feature in the trials was that the weather and atmosphere on the second day were exactly the same as on the first. The same guns crew were used, and the same chief petty officer was firing at the same gun; whether his eyesight or his digestion was out of order is not known, but the man who fired eight shots and made eight hits with the 12 inch gun the first day fired five shots and missed the target every time on the second day. The character of the first day's shooting may be judged by the fact that notwithstanding the blank score on the second day the aggregate of 17 hits out of 23 probably raises the Bulwark to the top of the list. A further fact enhancing the brilliancy of the Bulwark performance arises from the deficiency in the quantity of ammunition available for firing practice. Owing to the amount falling short, the "Bulwark" only fired 23 rounds altogether and not 32, as has been generally reported in the newspapers. The performances of the turret gun, under First-Class Petty Officer Hill, of nine hits out of 10 rounds, and of the after turret gun, under Chief Petty Officer Altham, of eight hits out of eight rounds, are likely to form a record for many years to come, but Altham, who hit the target every time the first day, missed every time on the second. The record of 17 hits out of 18 rounds with the 12-inch gun is never likely to be repeated in peace or war at the same range. The public should understand that these firing results are due, not to the exceptional brilliancy of one man, but to perfect discipline in the whole ship's company of officers and men. The real workers who have achieved the proud result are the Gunnery Lieut., Hugh P. E. T. Williams, R. N, the lieutenants of the turrets, the gunnery staff, the captain and commander of the (Bulwarks) and the men behind the gun. It is evident that in the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron the divergency of interest which exists on so many ships has been replaced by harmonious working for gunnery purposes—a result which would add 50 per cent. to the fighting efficiency of the Navy were it generally followed. It is satisfactory to the taxpayer to note that the improved fighting efficiency of the Mediterranean Fleet is accompanied by the institution of reforms in the care and maintenance of the ships which will save large sums of money to the country.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson in his review of the Punjab Stamp administration has some interesting remarks to offer on the subject of industrial development in the Punjab. He is convinced that the best hope for the future lies in the profitable employment of the "crores of hoarded capital which are at present lying useless," by native enterprise under native management. Active co-operation on the part of Government, he fears, is out of the question as it might make Government responsible for any failures that might occur. In his opinion probably the "first essential" is the extension of the banking system to the districts, and he deplores the fact that in this respect native enterprise should have been so far only conspicuous by its absence.

CONCERNING THE BANANA.

COSTA RICA FURNISHES 70 PER CENT. OF THE SUPPLY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

A few years ago bananas were as rare in London as the prickly pear. Now they can be bought in the streets for three a penny, and provide thousands of young people of modest incomes with wholesome and satisfying lunches. Special steamers bring the fruit from the West Indies. Special trains hurry it to London, and the railway companies provide special facilities for its further distribution. So that the banana which was still on the tree in Jamaica less than three weeks ago can be purchased in London. For some years most of the bananas brought to London came from the Canary Islands, and their export is still considerable. The bunches of fruit are carried generally as deck cargo, and are said to suffer no harm from the occasional seas that break over them. In Grand Canary the one touch of green in the general dusty brown aridity of the landscape is supplied by the banana, for the sparse foliage of the occasional palm tree hardly makes any impression on the general effect. In the valleys may be seen acres and acres of the bright green leaves of the banana. The tree or bush is from ten to eighteen feet in height, and the bunch of fruit springs out of the centre of the plant and upon reaching maturity falls over by its own weight, and hangs outside the leaves. The weight of a complete bunch is extraordinary. Some have been known to exceed three-quarters of a hundred weight. The Canary banana is said to be distinguished from the West Indian product by its more delicious flavour.

The banana, which is the fruit of the Musa sapientum, is found in most tropical countries. It is said that it was the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden, and besides being eaten raw it is ground into flour and made into a kind of wine. Most of the bananas now consumed in England are shipped from Jamaica and Costa Rica. In Jamaica 29,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of the fruit and about 14,000,000 bunches are exported yearly. How the trade is growing is shown by the figures supplied by Messrs. Elders and Fyffes. For the first half of 1904 the import into Great Britain consisted of 1,416,373 bunches. For the first six months of 1905 it had increased to 2,395 351 bunches, and of this increase of over 70 per cent. Costa Rica and Jamaica accounted for 681 792 bunches, or over two-thirds. America is also a huge consumer of bananas, and, according to an authority is ten years ahead of us in its appreciation of the fruit. America consumes 30 000,000 bunches a year.

Ten large steamers are specially engaged in bringing bananas from Jamaica and Central America to Manchester and Bristol. There is a weekly service the export from Jamaica being 130,000 bunches a month, and from Costa Rica 200,000 bunches.

The banana has indeed brought prosperity to Costa Rica. In two years from 1902 to 1904, its total exports had increased by 29·32 per cent., and the following table shows the growth of the banana trade:

	Bunches
1899	2 932,771
1900	3,420,166
1901	3,870,150
1902	4,174 199
1903	5 139,033

The development of the Jamaica trade has been an imperial concern. It was feared that after the Spanish-American war, the United States would favour Cuba to the detriment of Jamaica. Mr. Chamberlain's sympathies were enlisted, and the Elder Dempster boats were started to and from Avonmouth to open up the English market. During the 1903 hurricane the boats carried no bananas for ten months but the service was continued to the serious loss of the owners. The greater part of the trade of loading and marketing the fruit is in the hands of the American Fruit Trust, and there is some complaint among the Jamaica growers at the lowness of the prices. In an article some years ago in the "Canadian Magazine," Mr. Allen Eric gives the following account of the banana:—

The banana plant, being seedless, is propagated by suckers requiring about eleven months for the tree to get its growth and the fruit to mature. It is very prolific—that is, the yellow variety—forty plants can be grown in a thousand square feet, which will bear 5,000lbs. of fruit annually and it is possible to grow as much as 175 000lbs. of bananas on a single acre of ground. The banana plant has a soft stalk is from ten to eighteen feet in height. Each plant bears only one bunch of fruit, which hangs with the "hands" pointing upwards. It is generally considered that the West Indian banana is the inferior to the Canary fruit, but on the other hand it is asserted by a Covent Garden expert that if the two fruits were put side by side it would be almost impossible to tell one from the other. Of the Jamaica banana too Sir James Crichton-Browne has said "I am quite sure that the Jamaica banana—than which there is none finer better-flavoured when it is of the proper degree of ripeness—is, in the guise of a cheap luxury, a substantial addition to our food supply. Another authority, Mr. Frank Pink gives the following advice:—Bananas are not fit for eating until brown spots appear on the skin. The brown spots can easily be distinguished, from those caused by bruising. In England the fruit must be kept warm in winter and cool in summer, as if subjected to any great extremes of heat they will not ripen properly. Climatic conditions will always prevent any serious attempt to cultivate bananas in England. They have however, been grown in the open air at Falmouth and in the hothouses at Tunbridge Wells. In the Kentish town the trees grow about ten feet high and bear hundreds of bananas in a thoroughly ripened condition.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON MOTOR-CARS.

All the members of the Royal Commission on motor-cars are now selected, and the gentlemen who will serve are the following:—

Viscount Selby is the Chairman. He has had a long and distinguished career from 1895 until last year, as Speaker of the House Commons, where he was known as the Right Hon. William Court Gully. He was called to the Bar in 1860, and from 1886 to 1895 was Recorder of Wigan. He is a fine lawyer, and this fact, combined with the scrupulous impartiality well evidence during his Speakership, should make him "the right man in the right place" on the Commission.

The Marquess of Winchester is the Premier Marquess of England. He is the Chairman of the Hampshire County Council. He resides at Amport, St. Mary's, Andover, in which district are now being enacted the gross miscarriages of justice against law-abiding motorists.

The Right Hon. Sir David Harrel represents Ireland on the Commission. His past career has undoubtedly fitted him for his seat. From 1859 to 1879 was spent with the Royal Irish Constabulary, when he became a resident magistrate. In 1883, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, which position he relinquished in 1893 to become Under Secretary for Ireland, until 1902.

Sir William Bower Forwood will undoubtedly watch the interests of commerce and sport, and being the Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions, he will have had opportunities of noting the absurdities of the present laws. He is a merchant and ship owner. Has been President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was President of the Joint Committee on Railway Rates, which led to the formation of the Railway Commission. He was Mayor of Liverpool in 1880 and 1881, and Lord Mayor in 1903, and is a director of the Cunard Steamship Co. He is a thorough sportsman, yachting being his hobby. He founded the Yacht Racing Association, and has built and sailed many well-known racing yachts.

Mr. E. R. Henry is the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. He has been in his present important position since 1903, but was Assistant Commissioner from 1901-03. He has always shown a reasonable attitude towards motorists.

Mr. William John Mure, C.B., the "Scotch" member of the Commission, is a Justice of the Peace in Edinburgh County. Was called to Scotch Bar in 1871, and was Secretary to the Lord Advocate in 1885-86 also 1886-92 and 1895-96.

Mr. Horace Cecil Monro, C.B., has been Assistant Secretary to the Local Government Board since 1897, and his career at the Local Government Board offices in Whitehall also covers secretaryships to Messrs. Ritchie, Fowler, Shaw Lefevre, and Chaplin while they held office as Presidents of the Board.

Captain Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., is the Secretary to the Commission. He is at present employed at the Board of Trade. He has had a long diplomatic experience as attache to embassies in several important countries, and was the Times' correspondent in the Greco-Turkish War.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2nd Oct. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 30th Sept. 1905 by Council Bills.....	£10,172,223
	By Gold..	Nil
	Balance to be remitted from 1st Oct. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 6,327,777

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is interesting to note that the religious service, which precedes the election of a lord mayor has been held continuously for more than 500 years. The first service was held before the election of "Dick Whittington" to the civic office. There being no chapel attached to the Mansion House it was customary to hold the service in the Guildhall Chapel, and when this was pulled down in 1822, the service was transferred to St. Lawrence Jewry, where it is now held.

The demand for agricultural labour in Canada evidently continues to be keen. A young City clerk, who recently went out, was provided with work at £2 a month and board and lodging within half an hour of arriving in the country.

Referring to the expiring Honiton lace industry, Mr. George Roach, an expert and connoisseur of real lace, writes to the "Times" that it is dying out. Italy does not produce one half of the fine lace which she did twenty-five years ago. The Spanish industry is practically dead, and France no longer produces her Alencon and Chantilly. As a matter of fact, Belgium is now the home of all the reproductions of Italian, Spanish, Valenciennes, Limerick, and many other kinds of lace sold to-day.

The claim of the Tilford oak, whose circumference is thirty feet, to be the biggest tree in the South of England, is disputed in the interests of an old oak in Cowdray Park, Midhurst. At four feet from the ground it is said to have a girth of more than thirty-seven feet. It is little more than a gigantic stump but is alive, and puts forth a number of short branches.

Reports of queer marriages come pretty plentifully from America. Here is the latest: A marriage was solemnised at the town of Brookhaven, Mississippi, where three counties meet. Quarantine restrictions prohibited the parties from crossing the county borders, so the bridegroom stood in one county, the bride in another, and the clergyman in the third. After the ceremony the married couple separated, and will have to postpone their honeymoon until the fever ends and the quarantine restrictions are removed.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt jun., who has just entered Harvard, is, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent, perhaps the most uncomfortable freshman at that seat of learning owing to unpleasant attention of professional Press photographers. His quarters in Claverley Hall, formerly tenanted by his illustrious father, are described as being in a state of constant siege, whenever he goes out, he is followed Camera men come not single spies, but in battalions, which enables them to combine in order to effect their sinister purpose, and to manoeuvre successfully against counter-attacks by Varsity men.

A graceful old custom has been revived by the Mayor of Tunbridge Wells. Discovering an old statue, which requires the mayor of the town to send corn to the parish church at the conclusion of each year's harvest. Mr. Thorpe purchased a large quantity and sent it to St. John's Church to be used in connection with the harvest festival there.

A striking coincidence in connection with the common superstition about teeth falling out in dreams is related by a correspondent of "The Standard." On October 11, 1902 (he writes), my little girl was in perfect health; so was my mother-in-law, with whom we were living. The following night, I dreamed that all my teeth were dropping one by one. Meeting my father-in-law the following morning, he narrated to me the very same dream he had about his teeth falling. At five minutes past seven the same morning my dear little girl died suddenly from spasms of the glottis in less than five minutes. My father-in-law rushed upstairs to tell the news to my mother-in-law. She fell dead on the moment.

A correspondent of the "Daily News" was talking to a Surrey gardener, who said, "I've been a-plantin' Lord——'s grave," Asked what he had put there, he made the remarkable answer, "Higher sins and vile odours." He really meant hyacinths and violas. On examining the cuttings of geraniums taken by another gardener, it was discovered that to the Jacoby cuttings he had affixed "Jack A. B."

A vision of wealth is given by "Engineering" in an interesting account of gold in the sea. The amount of gold in sea water, it says is estimated at one grain per ton. No drop of water can be removed from the sea that does not contain millions of gold molecules, and from this molecular point of view our ships literally float on a gilded ocean.

Tips are unknown in Japan, but Baron Komura showed the characteristic adaptability of his race by following Western custom, when he left his hotel after the Peace Conference. According to T.A.T. the scale ran as follows: Steward, £20; his subordinates, sums ranging from £10 to £12; head waiters, £10; ordinary waiters, £4; hall-boys, chambermaids, and employees ranked with them in usefulness, £2.

Lord Rosebery is the latest landowner, who has found it to be necessary to lay out a golf course. It has been made, says "The King," on his estate on the shores of the Firth of Forth at Dalmeny. Nine holes have been laid out in the park adjoining Barnbougle Castle.

An appeal for £.00 was made at a Norwich missionary meeting, and when the day's collections were totalled up the amount was found to be £99 19s 11d.

Ladies of the twentieth century will be interested to learn what their great grandmothers were wearing in October 1805. These becoming frocks and hats were described in the "Times" a hundred years ago:—A dress of black crape over white sarsnet, the dress made very long, and trimmed and ornamented with black velvet and bugles; a tucker of the same, drawn over the bosom. The hair dressed in the most fashionable manner, and ornamented with a tiara of black bugles. White gloves, shoes and fan. A walking dress of cambric muslin, made high on the neck with a collar, and long sleeves; the waist confined with a black velvet band and clasp. A turban hat of black chip. Black gloves and shoes. Head Dresses.—Hat of white or grey satin turned up in front, and ornamented with a plume of black feathers. Cape of black crape with a full Vandyked border, ornamented with a black crape flower. A cap of black crape, with a lace border turned up in front, and ornamented with black flowers. A small round hat of white satin, with a roll of black crape round the edge; black flower in front. A large hat of grey satin, turned up in front, and ornamented with a large black feather. Hat of black crape. A gypsy hat of white chip, the crown covered with a black handkerchief, and tied under the chin. The hair dressed with a tiara of bugles.

Some amusing witticisms at the expense of Henry Addington, the mediocre Minister of George III., are recalled by the "Daily Chronicle" apropos of Lord Rosebery's remark that Nelson was no politician, inasmuch as he enthusiastically admired Addington. Sheridan, of course, had his fling at him:—

As London is to Paddington,
So is *Pitt* to Addington.

When he was transferred from office to the Speaker's chair one of his friends wrote to Mr. Addington that he had "only to regret that such an enlightened countenance as God Almighty has given your should be enshrouded in a bush of horsehair." Poor Addington was pitchforked by his Sovereign (who admired him immensely) into so many Administrations that Canning used to say, "Addington is like the small-pox; everybody is bound to have him once in his life."

It was the blood of the Walpoles (writes Mr. Alfred Haggard to the "Times") derived through the Sucklings that is the most obvious source of the Nelson's genius. . . . Nelson's great-grandmother was actually the sister of the great Sir Robert Walpole and of Horatio Lord Walpole, a fact which probably not only influenced Nelson's naval career, but the genius in his blood also. The greatest statesman of the eighteenth century and the greatest seaman in history were near relations.

The Bishop of Rochester's statement that Admiral Togo was baptised at the parish church at Gravesend has been a source of great interest in the district. An exhaustive search, however, has revealed the fact that there is no entry of the famous admiral's baptism in the parish registers. A correspondent at Gravesend has discovered that it was not at Gravesend but at the Catholic Church at Greenhithe that the event took place.

Some time ago a man advertised in one newspaper for a typist. He received over 800 applications for the post. A few days later his wife advertised in three newspapers for a nurse for her children. She did not receive an answer of any description.

Motor traction engines are now being used in British Central Africa, says 'The Motor Cycle," and the Commissioner who has charge of them always travels about on a motor bicycle.

A correspondent of the "Times" draws attention to the claims made by Scandinavian writers to a viking ancestry for Lord Nelson. Professor Oskar Montelius, in an historical work published nearly thirty years ago, observed that many old English noble families descend from the Northmen, and not a few of the latter, moreover, have, through their achievements opened a way for themselves into the ranks of the modern English nobility. Of this Admiral Lord Nelson is one of the most brilliant examples.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am writing this to request you to send me samples of the same, as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give,

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,

which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE alleged identity of the Duchess, of Sutherland with "R. E. Fyffe," the author of Mr. Forbes Robertson's first Scala Theatre play. The Conqueror has naturally caused a flutter of excitement in Society circles. In spite of the fact that the Duchess is already well-known as a contributor of newspaper and magazine articles, the announcement that she had written a play—and a blank-verse play to boot—came as a great surprise to her friends and the public alike. The Duchess wrote her first book, called How I Spent my Twentieth Year, after returning from a journey round the world with her newly-married husband; since which time she has been continually busy with her pen. It is interesting to note the rapid and uninterrupted rise to the highest rank and almost unbounded wealth which has been the fortune of the house of Leveson-Gower of which the Duke of Sutherland is head. The Gowers have in fact, in less than a century and a half successfully won their way from the position of simple Yorkshire squires of good old lineage to the five baronies, four viscounties, five earldoms, marquisate, and dukedom which they now enjoy.

Some ducal families owe their rise to one cause, some to another. A royal descent, albeit without a wedding ring, has been in several cases the fons honoris; in others, a career of successful statesmanship; in others, again, achievements on the battlefield; and in one at least the old romance of a City apprentice in love with his master's daughter. But the swift and brilliant advance of the Leveson-Gowers to their present eminence may be attributed practically to one cause alone and that is the unfailing fortune which has followed them in the choice of wives. Like the Trentham family in Lothair (and it was an open secret that Trentham was Disraeli's prototype), they have had for generations an unrivalled aptitude for assimilating neighbours and Dunrobin, Trentham Lilleshall and Stafford House are the agreeable suits.

A mere glance at the successive alliances of this fortunate house will amply confirm the correctness of this statement. Sir Thomas Gower, High Sheriff of Yorkshire under Charles I, married the heiress of the Levesons, who brought him Lilleshall with its coalfields and his son, Sir William, inherited also from the Levesons the splendid estate of Trentham. His son was created Lord Gower and married into the ducal house of Rutland; and the second Lord Gower was raised to an earldom and married three wives, each better portioned than the last. The second Earl in the next generation did even better for himself, for he married the eventual heiress of Scrope, first Duke of Bridgwater and the great Bridgwater estate in Lancashire afterwards fell to his grandson. Lord Gower married secondly, a daughter of the Earl of Galloway, nearest in blood to the Royal Stuarts, and was made a Marquis and a K. G. in 1786.

But the cup of honours was not yet full. The first Marquis of Stafford before his death saw his son and their united to the greatest heires of the century the young Countess of Sutherland ultimate mistress of a million acres of land and lady-paramount over the best part of two Scottish counties. In 1833 this fortunate bridegroom was created Duke of Southerland. The house of Howard gave son the second Duke, perhaps the most charming and accomplished bride that ever wore strawberry leaves, and the heir the present Duke's father, kept up the family record by marrying the heiress of the broad lands of Cromartie, who was created a Countess in her own right. Three separate earldoms those of Granville, Ellesmere and Cromartie are now held by members of the Sutherland family besides the numerous titles borne by the head of the ducal house.

The recent election of the Earl of Shaftesbury as an Alderman of the City Corporation of Belfast is the prelude to his selection as Lord Mayor of the capital of Ulster. It is already understood that he will be chosen as Lord Mayor of Belfast next year, when the fine new City Hall will be opened in all probably, by a memer of the Royal Family. A portrait of the King, for which his Majesty has given a special sitting, will hang in the new City Hall. In entering the Belfast Corporation, Lord Shaftesbury has intimated that he intends to take an active part in the civic affairs of the town so closely associated with his ancestors on the maternal side for several centuries. Through his mother, the late Countess of Shaftesbury, he has inherited the Donegal property in Belfast.

Unlike London and Dublin, the city of Belfast has no Mansion House for its Lord Mayor, nor is the position a salaried one in Belfast. When the Earl of Shaftesbury is Lord Mayor, he will however, have a very charming Mansion House in Belfast Castle. The Castle stands on Cave Hill, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is a modern building with a somewhat curious history. The old residence of the Earls and Marquises of Donegall was in Ormeau Park, on the opposite bank of the Logan to the city proper. The Earl of Shaftesbury's grandfather, the Marquis of Donegall, gave over Ormeau Park to the city, and built the Castle on Cave Hill as his residence. But though he lived for many years after it was built, he never resided in it. In fact for forty years before his death, which occurred in 1883 he never visited Belfast.

In the grounds of Belfast Castle is a memorial which, perhaps, explains why the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Saftesbury's grandfather, avoided Belfast in his old age. It stands to the memory of the Earl of Belfast, the only surviving son of the old Marquis, whose death took place, at the early age of twenty-six, in 1853. The Earl was a very gifted young man of most amiable and promising qualities. He was accomplished musician and an author. The proceeds of his musical compositions he gave over to the Irish Famine Fund in "Black '47." His death, which occurred at Naples left the Marquis of Donegall without a direct male heir and the Castle and the property went to his daughter, the Earl of Shaftesbury's mother. Lord Shaftesbury as readers of "M.A.P." know possesses a distinct musical talent, which finds best expression in the singing of the folk songs of Donegal and other parts of Ulster. He has been heard with much effect in such songs at Londonderry House Park Lane at the opening of the Irish Folk Song Society of which he is the head. If Belfast Castle never saw anything of its founder the Earl of Shaftesbury bids fair to compensate by his residence and entertainments there for the long absence of his grandfather.

It has been decided by Unionists in the Berwick Division to oppose Sir Edward Grey, the present member, at the next General Election. At the last election, Sir Edward was returned unopposed; but he had doughty opponents in his previous contests—the present Duke of Northumberland; the Hon F. W Lambton, who now represents South-East Durham; Mr. Watson Askew-Robertson, and Earl Percy, the present Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He beat them all with large majorities He was only twenty-three years of age, when he entered Parliament, and since then, as all the world knows, he has given an excellent account of himself.

Sir Edward is the most modest of men. There is no one less conscious of his capabilities than himself. He has had to be pushed forward The late Mr. Gladstone always had a high regard for Sir Edward, and warmly congratulated him, when he made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill. "Why shouldn't he look for the leadership?" asked Mr. Gladstone on one occasion when someone mentioned the youthful baronet And on another occasion, when someone mentioned that Sir Edward thought more of fly-fishing than of politics, Mr. Gladstone exclaimed impatiently: "The idea of a man sacrificing his chances of a great career for such a pursuit as this cry fly-fishing!" Before entering Parliament, Sir Edward Grey acted as private secretary to Lord Cromer, who was the Sir Evelyn Baring; and later he acted in the same capacity to Mr. Childers when that gentleman was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Dowager Marchioness of Bute is settled for the autumn at Sir Walter Scott's historic and picturesque seat on the Tweed, of which she has taken a lease from the present owner, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott Lady Bute and Mrs. Maxwell-Scott are nearly connected, as the latter is married to a younger brother of Lord Herris, whose wife is Lady Bute's sister. The owners of Abbotsford have a house at Wimbledon, and have not been able to live for many years past at their home on Tweedside—much to Mrs Maxwell. Scott's regret, for Sir Walter's great-grand daughter has all her illustrious ancestor's keen love for Scotland and is penetrated through and through with the romantic traditions and associations which hang about Abbotsford.

It is a remarkable fact what a number of artists, both in past and present times, have worked with the left hand in preference to the right. Among the great dead who used the left hand was Leonardo da Vinci, and Vierge was compelled to do so in his later years because the right was crippled by paralysis. George Clausen and Arnesby Brown are two modern artists who have always been left-handed; as is also Mr. C. M Padday, whose beautiful outdoor picture Alone, was lately purchased for New Zealand. Nor in this category must we forget Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, whose pictures are almost as popular as those of her gifted husband.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3409 tons, Captain F D Alton sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Forest Castle, 1790 tons, Captain J Oglvie, sailed yesterday for Garston with a general cargo

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2773 tons Captain J T Prouse, sailed yesterday for Karachee, with the same bottom cargo

THE steamer Ormidale 2305 tons Captain J Hamilton arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 14th October with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Forest Brook 1729 tons Captain J H Binks arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th September via Karachi in ballast

THE Honsa Line steamer Wildenfels 3559 tons Captain W Reinny arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 16th September with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1945 tons Captain C F Evans will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Edwards, Lieut Workman and 10 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain C P Seddon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers Mrs:—Bamber and child Mr A R Hughes Mr P F Larkman, Lieut Chaldecott, Mr T C T Nelson 5 natives and 120 deck

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Ormidale s	Hamilton	Calcutta, Oct 14
	Forest Brook s	Binks	Calcutta, Sept 17
	Wildenfels s	Reinny	Hamburg, Sept 16

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Merton Hall s	Prouse	Karachi
	Forest Castle s	Ogilvie	Garston
	Onda s	Alton	Calcutta
	R I M S Lawence..	Sinclair	Bushire, &c
	R I M S Mayo	Brownlow ...	Calicut, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nevasa, Evans, for Calcutta, &c
" Dumra, Seddon, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday—

Steamer Nippon, for China, &c
" Bengloe, for Antwerp, and London
" Forest Castle, for Baltimore.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O s s Sumatra arrived in London on the morning of the 24th inst

The Clan Line s s Clan Campbell arrived in London on the evening of the 21st inst

The Clan Line s s Clan Mackinnon arrived in London on the morning of the 22rd inst

The Clan Line s s Clan Ogilvy arrived in London on the morning of the 23rd inst

The Clan Line s s Clan Lamont left Suez on the morning of the 24th inst

The City Line s s City of Oxford left Suez for Bombay on the afternoon of the 24th inst

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT, 2

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—(Anchor Line) 100 bales rags, Bombay General Trading Co; 4170 cwt myrabollams, W Becher, 510 cwt myrabollams, E Oo mersey 16 bales wool J Doorgesey;

Methley Hall s—55 bales cotton, and 2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros;

Circassia s—318 bales wool and goat hair M Joomabhoy and Co; 500 cwt mowrseed, P Lukhmidas and 6022 cwt mowraseed 2500 cwt cottonseed and 1540 cwt myrabollams, W Becher, 600 cwt wheat sweeping H Kanji, 2000 cwt cottonseed Erust Lam and Co; 1300 cwt mowraseed Baner and Krosue; 20 bales cotton, and 9600 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—(Anchor Line) 2000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co;

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—(P and O) 18 cwt wax, J M Rahimtoola, 2 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 4 packages carpets &c, G P Stavrides and Co; 37 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 37 cwt condiments M M Poongiujee and Co; 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Persia s—(P and O) 1 bundle carpet, G P Stavrides and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES

Methley Hall s—1000 cwt wheat Volkart and Bros;

Circassia s—240 cwt groundnut and 5580 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

Persia s—(Anchor Line) 2600 cwt castorseed and and cwt mowraseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—1000 bales cotton, J A Bebbie and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—1300 cwt myrabollams B Nazir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—1000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt poppyseed and 1705 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wharfedale s—2000 cwt poppyseed, N Khairaz and Co.

Askehall s—150 cwt linseed sweeping, H Kanji.

Bingloe s—400 cwt rapeseed 2000 cwt poppyseed and 200 cwt mustardsee Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—2002 cwt castorseed W and A Graham and Co, 1,000 cwt myrabollams s Utumchund and Co 70 cwt senna leaves 30 cwt Sowaseed; R Jewandas 465 bales cottonfly E S Firj and Co, 150 bales cottonfly N Damji and Co, 108 bales Hemp P Bhimji; 3774 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2008 cwt myrobollams E Oomercy; 585 bales cottonfly K Harmuhroy; 1025 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Co, 166 bales cotton J Bagbi Co. 927 bales cotton Ralli Bros 1000 cwt 1000 cwt myrabollasms, A Abkari Carim and

FOR TRIESTE.

Imparatrixs—385 bales cotton Volar Bros

FOR HAIPHONG

Simla s—20 cases oppium P and O Co; 200 bale twist E D Sasoon and Co; 200 bales twist the M B Ks ss 200 bales consist Phirozsha B Petit and Co 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

Zambesi s—50 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Nippon s—100 bales twist Talati and Co; 805 bales twist Sasson David and Co; 500 bales twist E D Sasoon and Co; 1000 bales twist David Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Simla s—300 bales twist and 50 bales piece goods R S N Talate and Co 76 bales piecegoods Talate and Co 1500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co 400 bales twist Talati and Co 700 bales twist Sassoon J David and Oo.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 26 1905.

1 The Squadron will parade at the Riding School today, Thursday, the 26th instant, at 7 a.m. to rehearse the Escort for T R H the Prince and Princess of Wales, Dress—Review Order, White.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 26 1905.

The following drills will take place this week as under:—No 2 Coy—19 B M L Drill at Nesbit 1 and Head Quarters to-day the 26th instant at 8-45 p m

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING

Bombay, October 26 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 Members are requested to return their Khaki Coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alteration to new pattern.

3 There will be Instruction Drill for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m to-day Thursday, the 26th instant.

4 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved on Sunday next, the 29th instant, for the competition for the Viceroy's prize.

5 There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday next, the 27th instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

6 Extract from the Gazette of India Military Department dated 6th October 1905 is published for information:—

No 885—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain (Honorary Major) Frederick William English V D, resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the Uniform of the Corps

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

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BOMBAY
AND
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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

PRESERVES, NOURISHES, ENRICHES THE HAIR.
CURES SCURF, DANDRIFF AND BALDNESS
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.

GOLDEN COLOUR FOR FAIR OR GREY HAIR.

BOTTLES 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 OF CHEMISTS, STORES AND
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

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Agents:—Messrs. ARTHURTON & Co., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

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DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reciminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anœmia, Debility and Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

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ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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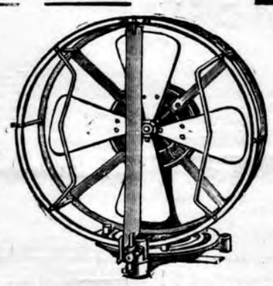

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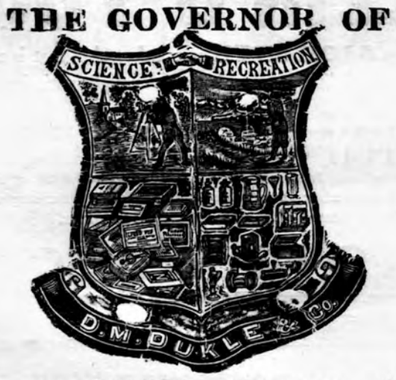

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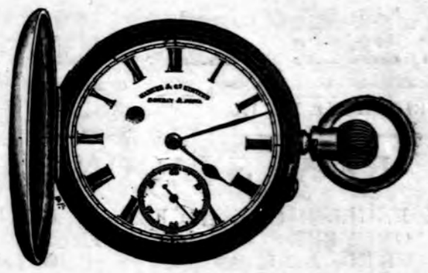

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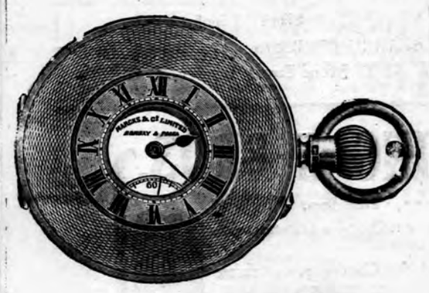

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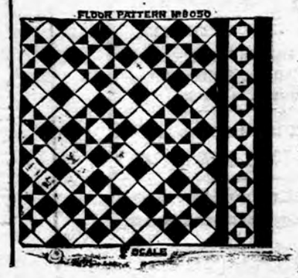

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